COPY

May 12th, 1921.

Robert S. Hunter, Esq.,
204-5-6 Maxim Building,
New Castle, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 22nd addressed to this Board care of Dr. Marquis has been put into my hands.

When Dr. Marquis promised that he would see that the claims of Dr. Greist's wife and children against him were paid, he assumed that their claim was so abundantly justified, both in law and in morals, that there would be no doubt as to what could be done. He communicated with Dr. Greist concerning the matter and Dr. Greist affirms that he has paid to his wife and his children all that they can justly claim from him, even although he has not made the specific payment of $25. per month. In the next place he affirms that the payment of this $25. per month by him would seriously injure his legal standing and rights. He, however, under protest says that if the Board insists upon taking this money out of his salary and paying it to his wife and children he will be obliged to submit. This has given Dr. Marquis pause and he is grave doubts as to what the duty of the Board of Home Missions is in the matter. Dr. Greist's record, since he went to Cape Prince of Wales, has been eminently satisfactory.

Dr. Marquis
eft NY
for Assembly
May 11th.

After a conference here yesterday, I am instructed and authorized to say to you that if Mrs. Greist and her children will furnish a bond for $250. which would have the written approval of the Bank at New Castle, the Board will forward to you, for their benefit, that sum. The bond is desired and needed because if Dr. Greist should finally insist that the payment by the Board of the sum named was both unlawful and unjust, and demanded that the money be turned over to him, we would need the protection of this Bond so that in such an event we could collect the $250. which we are now willing to send you.

Kindly give this matter consideration and if Mrs. Greist and her sons will agree to it and send on the Bond with the written approval of the Bank I will send you a check by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) John Dixon,

Acting Treasurer.

JD:MG

May 28, 1921.

Mr. S. A. Carson,
State Bank of Monticello,
Monticello, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Carson:

While I was at the General Assembly in response to the enclosures Dr. Dixon, our Acting Treasurer, sent to Dr. Greist's attorney $250.00 which had accumulated from his salary for the payment of alimony. This is the money that werwere to have sent to you in case a full settlement is made. I regret very much that I was away from the office when the enclosed appeals were made as I was prevented from sending you the check. Dr. Dixon, our Acting Treasurer, was much touched by the letter of the doctor's son who is now sick.

I enclose, also, copy of the bond Mrs. Greist has given to protect us.

My purpose in writing and sending these enclosures is to inform you as to the present status of the matter. This $250.00 should be taken into account in any settlement you and Dr. Greist's attorney may be able to make with the former Mrs. Greist. We will send her no more until final settlement is made and we are so notified by you.

I fear that this payment may make a final settlement more difficult, but she has the money now and it is too late to remedy it.

JAM:MEL.

Very sincerely yours

July 15, 1921.

My dear Mrs. Greist:-

We have recently received a letter from Dr. H. W. Greist stating:-

> "I have written my attorney in Indiana to attempt a compromise settlement with my former wife, in whose favor you are withholding $25. monthly from my salary. The financial end of that possible settlement was placed by me in hands of my former banker, Mr. S. A. Carson, who is also Clerk of the Session of my home church, in Monticello. In case he advises your Board of such compromise, will you send him such moneys as may be in hands of your office, represented by the $25. per month held out of my salary, that it may be used thus?"

In accordance with Dr. Greist's directions we now withhold the $25. per month which he formerly gave us authority to send and sincerely hope that the compromise referred to by him may speedily be reached so that all of your needs may be provided for. We await a communication, therefore, from Mr. S. A. Carson as to what further sums, if any, are to be paid to you by this Board.

Very sincerely yours,

Acting Treasurer.

JD/I.

Mrs. Evalena Greist,
Newcastle, Indiana.

Extract from a letter from Dr. H.W. Greist, under date of July 5, 1921, Wales, Alaska.

I need hardly tell you that we leave Wales with regret. Not that we are averse to going to Barrow, but that our heart strings are firmly tied about this people. That vision had of the work to be accomplished in and about Wales within the next few years has been a large one, and we have driven our tent stakes far out. We had planned largely, and yet -- I can readily see wherein I will have a larger field in Barrow and perhaps a younger man can accomplish this Wales work as well as I even tho' less experienced as to some matters.

The Wales people are revived, hopeful, again coming into their own, the old time village spirit returning. Families long accustomed to spend summer in Nome or elsewhere have determined on remaining at home, and other families are moving to Wales from Nome and up the coast. Attendance upon divine service has steadily increased since our arrival until now audiences rarely number less than 100. Averages for the four quarters I have been here, as you will observe by reference to your records, are as follows: 42-1/2, 69-1/2, 89-1/2, and that for quarter now being reported is 116 plus. Surely that must tell you something. When church attendance increases at that rate it means interest. Conversions to date number very close to 100, exact figures being confused. Some of these are renewals. I have persistently sought to teach the fundamentals and believe the people will not readily or soon go wrong as to simple doctrine. Careful study of my "timber," together with prayerful seeking after the guidance of the Spirit, caused me to finally decide upon church organization which was perfected recently. I had long been discussing it informally with some of the leading men, and there appeared a growing desire for such organized body. This matter was well under way ere I had your wireless asking me to go to Barrow. 'Tis true, I could have indefinitely postponed organization even then but I determined on proceeding therewith, but only after further thought and prayer. Not knowing how soon a successor may arrive on this field, it has seemed wise to place upon this spiritually awakened people some responsibility, to teach them to walk alone in a measure, to drill them somewhat in organized effort. Pursuant thereto I called a meeting of the congregation at which I invited frank discussion of the proposed measure, and that after I fully explained the responsibilities involved, what it means now and in the future. Unanimously the people expressed themselves as wishing for such organization. This meeting was held June 12th. I very carefully refrained from influencing them as to choice of elders, but I emphatically stated in advance the high character required, and while I had prayed that a certain two men might be the choice of the people yet Presbyterian usage was strictly adhered to. And the final vote largely elected those two men, Louis Tungwenok and Jesse Kayasuk. These men are men of God, consecrated, fearless, faithful, dependable, and yet withall as tender hearted as children. I had been watching them and studying them for many months. Deacons were elected as follows: Paul Kanganizina, Steven Katibutauk, Mrs. Lucy A. Nagozruk and Mrs. Adele K. Tungwenok. The four are earnest Christian people, alive to the interests of the village, to the sick and the poor, and will serve well, in my opinion. They are even now at work.

Five Trustees were elected as follows: Arthur Nagozruk, Louis Tungwenok, Paul Kangnizina, David Iokina, and Walter Pomanasook; and A. Nagozruk is Chairman. I of course fully explained that the trustees are to handle no funds belonging to the Mission, that they are merely to assist the missionary as he may elect in the care of the church property, and in absence from this field of missionary for any reason they are to zealously care for the buildings and contents and all property of the Board, and in this the Board will strictly hold them to account. Good men were elected to this Board of Trustees. A. Nagozruk will prove a valuable man. They understand of course that they have title to no property. Before ordaining elders and deacons I carefully trained them in the more important truths as contained in the Shorter Catechism. I had them in my house and drilled them in this, two long evenings, and this in addition to such instruction as I had during the year given from pulpit. They will of course need further instruction, training, oversight and help, in short they will require so soon as may be a leader, a missionary, and I so hope you can get a good man here and soon. These people so easily forget, as a rule. We are therefore praying that you may send a man ere long, - the right one, too, one sent of God. These people are grieving that we must leave them, but I am reassuring them by holding out the hope that it will surely not be long ere another missionary stands before them.

After devoting one entire sermon to the Lord's Supper, 2 weeks since, and instructing the people privately as best I could in the meaning of the Communion, I announced the Lord's Table for yesterday. Hunting was of such strenuous nature throughout June that an earlier date was considered unwise, and besides, this is the first day of the new Quarter. At a special meeting Saturday evening I again carefully taught them as to the significance of this sealing ordinance, going over it again and again and in detail, showing wherein we remember the Lord thereby. I assured myself as to every one of those who expected to sit at the Table, talking personally with some, praying with some, and at least two who were not fully satisfied as to their spiritual condition were prayed with. An elder and I labored for a bit with one young man who seemed seriously concerned about himself, not satisfied that God had accepted him, etc., and he finally grasped the truth of salvation by faith. Hence, this early Sabbath morning some fifty were prepared, and fully that number partook of the Supper. I made it as impressive as might be, and the service was most orderly and well conducted, the two elders sitting at the small table with me in front, and distributing the elements as well and properly as could any two white men. Any and all who had not presented themselves for examination either Saturday night or this early morning were seated in rear -- I had announced this a week since. I felt I must be sure as may be lest some unworthily or ignorantly present themselves. I of course urged these to seek to be prepared, another Communion. The service proved a blessed time for all, and will long be remembered. A collection for the poor had been announced in advance, and $9.10 in cash was had, and many articles which can be turned into money were laid upon a table. This money and these articles were given in charge the Deacons. Some food stuffs were donated in lieu of cash. Several articles have been brought to the manse since church, having been forgotten this morning, and it is asked that the collection plate be again passed tonight as some forgot their money this morning. ($2.10 more was had.).

We were more than delighted to receive the coal, 30 tons, the 28 bundles shingles, the cart and the wheelbarrow. Capt. Pedersen anchored out one mile from shore at edge of ice, and because of the walrus season the men were indisposed to stop the hunt to haul freight to beach. The only alternative would have been for the Herman to return in July after ice goes out and then unload. When this was reported to me by the captain, I went out and soon secured hearty cooperation on part of amny owners of dog-teams, and at 9 P.M. the unloading of freight began and continued throughout the night and until 1 P.M. the following day, Mrs. Greist serving hot coffee, bread and butter to the men at work. Much water on trail between ship and shore made hauling hard for men and dogs, at times the dogs were in water eighteen inches deep. But all the coal was on beach, and other freight as well in place of safety, next day at time stated. Then, and at once, I hired men to put the coal in sheds, and fortunately for this matter of hunting was bad just then, winds being adverse, and I had ready response. Coal is housed; that borrowed in winter from the Bureau of Education (62 small sacks,) being repaid; 2-1/2 tons are in vestibule of church, the shingles are piled up close to church, etc., all in good order. Gasoline and coal oil is in oil house of coal sheds.

Relative to the old mission property, across creek, built by A.M.A. and a few natives in partnership in 1903 as residence for native herder, and now unoccupied for six years, rapidly going into decay, and apparently of little value to this Mission in its present location, and incapable of being moved saving by tearing it down. Dr. Condit authorized me to sell it, if in my judgment we cannot use it. I now have an offer therefor, namely, ten full grown female deer and five yearling (one year old in April) female deer, fifteen in all, supposedly worth on market $20 each. This means, $300 for the property. This offer is from Sam Kizidluk. He wants the house for residence. He seems to be unable to pay for it saving with deer. If now the Board considers such an offer as worth while, and if this Mission is to be permitted to start a deer herd for benefit of missionary on this field, this apparently is an opportunity to secure nucleus of such herd. It is going to be very hard for the missionary here to secure his meat unless some such arrangement is had. Natives wish 25¢ per lb. for the meat, and while Sup't. Evans ordered the local reindeer superintendent to supply me with meat from Governmental herds, yet I have had no meat from such source, -- none saving a small amount early in the autumn, sent me from the school house because the teachers could not use what they had. The natives have presented me with the bulk of that we have had. But I do not think the missionary can depend upon such gratuitous supply from either present teachers or the natives. As a rule the missionary will have to buy his meat. I suspect that a special order would have to be issued by Mr. W.T. Lopp permitting the Board to take over these deer. If a recent scheme is adopted, that of issuing "stock" representing so much deer, in lieu of actual deer, then it simplifies matters as to care or responsibility growing out of ownership of a deer herd, the Government proposing to do all herding, or looking after it, as I understand it. I merely submit the offer of this native. If no missionary is sent here soon, and if it be the wish of Board to consummate this trade that Sam K. may have a home, the deal may be perfected through Arthur Nagozruk as representative of the Mission (Pres.Bd. of Trustees,) he being thoroughly conversant with deer business. I will explain the offer to him ere I leave. The old house will ere long be worthless, it being wet, illy ventilated, and deteriorating most rapidly. $300 is a fair price, both from Board's standpoint and that of Sam. K. We will never receive a better offer, in my opinion. We cannot use material therein to good advantage for any purpose whatever. I base my statements on my own judgment, reinforced by that of a good white carpenter who looked the building over with me.

That Mission has a great future before it if we but do our duty. Wales had a population of but 148 to 150 on my arrival, and when we left its population had increased to about 200 and there was prospect of some half-dozen more families coming in very soon. There was rumor to effect that if we should inaugurate a small hospital families from both up and down the coast as well as from the Domedes would make Wales their home. My average attendance at church during the last quarter of my pastorate there tells the story. And I had as many as 200 at church more than once. The truth is, the people were looking up. A Mission at Wales should take charge of the Diomedes, of Shishmareff, and possibly of King Island. While the Catholics hold forth at latter point, sending a priest there occasionally during summer months, yet the people are far from being Christianized and are approachable. Wales Mission ought inaugurate some sort of work over on the Siberian shore. It is a great work, a wonderfully promising field, and one we cannot afford to shirk. Shishmareff and Wales alone make a team of stations promising great things for our church. With a central station at Wales and with hospital of modest size (I would guarantee to build and equip it for $10,000) with room for ten or twelve patients, there is no limit to the amount of good work to be accomplished on that coast. A Bible trained nurse could be put in charge at Shishmareff, to which point the Physician-Minister at Wales could go every six to eight weeks, winter and summer. Ah, if I could but paint the picture, -- if I could but present the vision to our Board as I have it, how happy would I be. My heart goes out to that people. May the Lord put it into the heart of some one of noble consecrated mind to donate the means essential to the development of that Mission. I pray daily for that people. They need our Church, our help. In my judgment, our Church only can serve them adequately. Our hearts are in Wales. We came to Barrow because we felt the Church knows best, because of the Macedonian cry, and here we are, to serve and do our utmost for this great Northern coast and its admirable people, where indeed a vast field opens to my view. I have a great vision as to the future, a possible Arctic Presbytery of no distant years when stations as far East as Demarcation Point, and down to Icy Cape may be opened, but -- I cannot forget my first love, those poor people in Wales. 'Tis not always in numbers, -- God forbid,-- but the poor and needy, the starving for the Gospel, to these we owe allegiance, be they few or many. And Wales is looking to our church, and she has a right to so expect continued care and shepherding. May the Lord lead and guide your Board in this far reaching matter. More I cannot say -- need not say, but my heart is full of the subject, and could I but personally address your Board it seems that I could not fail in arousing that interest I feel from one year residence among the people who so largely gave their hearts to God.

S. A. CARSON, President. W. M. REYNOLDS, Vice President. BERT VAN VOORST, Cashier

State Bank of Monticello
Monticello, Ind.

TREASURER'S DEPT.

File - Dr. Greist - [illegible]

Aug. 6. 1921.

Mr. John Dixon, Acting Treas.,
Board of Home Mission 156 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y..

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., in which you quote Dr. Greist's letter referring to the proposed compromise of the case of his first wife for alimony, also enclosing a copy of Mrs. Greist's letter to you on the same subject. I have conferred with Dr. Greist's attorney in regard to the pending suits against the doctor in the local Circuit Court, one of them being a suit by his ex wife to recover alimony which is now being withheld by you from his salary, $250.00 of it having been recently paid by you to her.

The other suit is by a sister of his first wife to recover on a note signed by the doctor before the separation I believe, the payment of which was assumed by the wife in consideration of her receiving a deed for the home and furnishings. The note was given to purchase the home but the doctor failed to take up the note to protect his signature and now indicating ~~in view of~~ the venom which they display against the doctor to hurt his work with the Home Board, they push this suit, although it had lain dormant these years. It probably would not have been pushed had he not decided to become a medical missionary. The doctor's attorney is fighting the suit on the note because of its unfairness and I do not know what the outcome will be.

The payment to the wife of the $ 250.00 alimony that you had withheld from the doctor's salary will doubtless operate to make it impossible to compromise that claim. The tone of her letter to you would indicate as much. The doctor had written me asking me to finance the compromise prior to that payment of $ 250.00 and so an offer of $ 500.00 was made by the doctor's attorney to compromise, and your letter is the first I have heard as to her refusal to compromise.

S. A. CARSON, President. W. M. REYNOLDS, Vice President. BERT VAN VOORST, Cashier.

State Bank of Monticello
Monticello, Ind.

TREASURER'S DEPT.

I note by the papers that the doctor is going to Pt. Barrow and I suppose it will take still more time to exchange correspondence with him. Court will meet here in September and the cases will probably be brought up then. I shall be glad to keep you advised of any steps in these preceedings that may interest you.

Yours very truly,

S. A. Carson

1. All white persons should be required to pay not only a reasonable sum for Hospital service but a generous amount because of the great expense (costs) in maintaining the Hospital.

2. Should continue allowing Dr. Gaird to retain 1/2 of fees received from outsiders. This is in [illegible] opinion of saving. If Gaird is required to turn all fees over to the Board he would probably be disgruntled.

D

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

WILTON MERLE-SMITH, PRESIDENT
JOHN A. MARQUIS, GENERAL SECRETARY
BAXTER P. FULLERTON, SECRETARY
JOHN McDOWELL, SECRETARY
WILLIAM ROBERT KING, SECRETARY
VARIAN BANKS, ASSISTANT TREASURER

EDUCATIONAL WORK
E. FRED EASTMAN
DIRECTOR
JOHN BAILEY KELLY
ASSOCIATE

Copy

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THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL AT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 13, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Mission to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

It is desired that the Board of Home Mission place itself on record with this Hospital management as to the following:

What fees shall be charged white patients who may apply to us for hospital services? It is anticipated that there may be more or less service of this sort. If the prospective oil industry is developed in this immediate territory there may be considerable work of this sort. Conditions in this far North are such that we cannot refuse this service if same does not jeopardize our work for the natives. And such whites as are here are very generally able to pay a reasonable fee for hospital care. The maintenance cost of this Hospital is likely to prove far and away beyond that of a like institution in the states, the cost of fuel etc., etc., being so excessive. In view of these contingencies it is suggested that the fees referred to should be ample. Kindly give me the Board's judgment as to this, in a general way at least, it being taken into consideration that humanitarianism must prevail in case of an unfortunate unable to pay regular fees to be adopted.

Thanking you, I beg to remain

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't the Hospital and Missionary in Chg.

S.S. Victoria, Sept 3d, 1921

Dear Doctor Marquis;

It seems right to me that white patients should pay a reasonable fee for services rendered, in accord with their ability - and that the adjustment of schedule of prices may properly be left to Dr Greist. - I refer the above to you for reply with request for carbon copy of same. Cordially Yours,

James H Condit

Copy

Dr Marquis

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL AT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug. 12, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Doctor Condit:

Agreeable to your request that I submit in this formal manner the question discussed between us this date, that I may have the decision of the Board of Home Missions thereon, I would ask:

What fees if any shall this Hospital charge employes of the Bureau of Education for hospital services? Not forgetting that co-operation desirable at all times to be maintained between the Board and the Bureau of Education in the work which so over-laps in Alaska, nevertheless this question arises, -- Should there not justly be a maintenance fee charged employes of the Bureau when ill and patients in this Hospital? The Physician in Charge and the Nurse are very desirous of serving their associates in this humanitarian work to the extent of their ability and gratuitously, but should it be expected of this Mission and Hospital to board such patients during their illness and free? Remembering the extraordinary cost of fuel and food stuffs, together with hired help, laundry service etc., it has occurred to the writer to recommend to your Board that a maintenance fee sufficient in amount to cover actual cost of such patient to this institution be charged, and it is asked that the Board rule on this question and thus authoritatively settle the same.

Thanking you, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M.D.
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

S.S. Victoria, Sept 3. 1921

Dear Doctor Marquis:

I feel that the above recommendation, viz. that Bureau of Education Employees pay a maintenance fee, is just and should be accepted as the hospital policy. In common with other matters submitted by Dr. Greist at this time I refer the above to you for reply, requesting a carbon of same for my files.

Sincerely Yours James H. Condit

~~Copy~~ DWM

THE PRSSBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL AT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 13, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Doctor Condit:

Submitting to you in writing the subject matter of a conversation had with you this date, as per your request:

In view of my greatly increased responsibility in assuming charge of the Barrow Hospital and Mission, I am asking if the Board of Home Missions would consider increasing my salary accordingly. In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that, the U. S. Bureau of Education pays its doctor in charge the hospital at Noorvik (up the Kobuck River from Kotzebue,) a salary of $3,000 the first year, and increases that salary with the second year's service. In addition to this salary the physician in charge has his living quarters, his fuel and lights, and possibly his food stuffs as well altho I am not sure as to the latter item. He does no Mission work.

I came to Alaska with the one thought, that of service. Financial considerations did not enter into the proposition, nor do they do so now saving as they are forced upon me. Nevertheless I feel that the Board owes adequate support to that man who, thoroughly competent professionally, consecrates his all to God and gives the best years of his valuable time to this great work for the Master and His people, and in this far North, and does it because and only because he feels the call of DUTY.

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist
Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.
Sup't the Hospital and Missionary in Chg.

Letter attached

~~Copy~~ [illegible]

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL FOR BARROW

Barrow, Alaska, August 15, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

It is possible in the Barrow field that I may occasionally be asked to serve whites professionally.

I desire to know if such fees as would properly be charged in such cases may be claimed by me, or must they be turned in to the Board?

The Bureau of Education doctors in Alaska are permitted to retain these fees and no accounting is made thereof.

It is of course understood that no mission work will be neglected in premises, my first duty being primarily, and always, to the Eskimo.

Kindly advise.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M.D.
In Charge.

S.S. Victoria, Sept 3, 1921

Rev. J. A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Ave., N.Y.
Dear Doctor Marquis:

I am referring the above to you for reply. In my judgement a living salary should be paid, under the conditions of Dr Greist's service as doctor and missionary, and all receipts for medical or hospital service to those able to pay should be accounted for to the treasurer and applied on stipulated salary. Otherwise it might easily be that a man of less consecration than Dr Greist might be tempted to sacrifice his mission duties for personal gain.

May I have a carbon of your reply.

Cordially
James H. Condit

AUG 1 1921

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO CAPE PRINCE OF WALES

Wales, Alaska,
July 5, 1921.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

Not until the 23d of May did I receive your wireless of May 6th reading as follows:

> "Have failed to secure missionary for Point Barrow.
> "Board wants you to take charge Mission and Hospital there.
> "Condit will join you on Bear or other boat and help
> "you get established. Will do our best to find successor
> "for Wales. Trained nurse will be along.
> "Nome time rec'd, 9:15 A.M., 7th. John Marquis.

By mere chance I received the message, at all, trail conditions between Teller and Nome having been bad since early in May. I had no opportunity for reply until the arrival of "Herman" June 10th and I then handed Captain Pedersen a wire for Dr. Condit, believing Dr. Condit would transmit to you any essential information contained. I felt it particularly essential that I get in touch with our General Missionary at the earliest possible moment as to my requisitions for supplies, and for this reason I sent the message to Juneau rather than to New York and to you. This message to Dr. Condit follows:

> "Rev. Dr. Condit,
> "Juneau, Alaska.
> "Marquis'es wire received. Barrow appointment accepted.
> "Early full instructions awaited -- self, hospital furniture,
> "supplies. Have you my grocery order with request salary
> "advance to cover? Kindly arrange payment. Make sure Fischer
> "ships direct Barrow. Conditions Wales demand early missionary.
> Henry W. Greist

Captain Pedersen tells me since that he filed this wire at Nome on June 18th.

I need hardly tell you that we leave Wales with regret. Not that we are averse to going to Barrow, but that our heart strings are firmly tied about this people. That vision had of the work to be accomplished in and about Wales within the next few years has been a large one, and we have driven our tent stakes far out. We had planned largely, and yet -- I can readily see wherein I will have a larger field in Barrow and perhaps a younger man can accomplish this Wales work as well as I even tho' less experienced as to some matters.

The Wales people are revived, hopeful, again coming into their own, the old time village spirit returning. Families long accustomed to spend summer in Nome or elsewhere have determined on remaining at home, and other families are moving to Wales from Nome and up the coast. Attendance upon divine service has steadily increased since our arrival until now audiences rarely number less than 100. Averages for the four quarters I have been here, as you will observe by reference to your records, are as follows: 42½, 69½, 89½, and that for quarter now being reported is 116 plus. Surely that must tell you something. When church attendance increases at that rate it means interest. Conversions to date number very close to 100, exact figures being confused. Some of these are renewals. I have persistently sought to teach the fundamentals and believe the people will not readily or soon go wrong as to simple doctrine. Careful study of my "timber," together with prayerful seeking after the guidance of the Spirit, caused me to finally decide upon church organization which was perfected recently. I had long been discussing it informally with some of the leading men, and there appeared a growing desire for such organized body. This matter was well under way ere I had your wireless asking me to go to Barrow. 'Tis true, I could have indefinitely postponed organization even then but I determined on proceeding therewith, but only after further thought and prayer. Not knowing how soon a successor may arrive on this field, it has seemed wise to place upon this spiritually awakened people some responsibility, to teach them to walk alone in a measure, to drill them somewhat in organized effort. Pursuant thereto I called a meeting of the congregation at which I invited frank discussion of the proposed measure, and that after I fully explained the responsibilities involved, what it means now and in the future. Unanimously the people expressed themselves as wishing for such organization. This meeting was held June 12th. I very carefully refrained from influencing them as to choice of elders, but I emphatically stated in advance the high character required, and while I had prayed that a certain two men might be the choice of the people yet Presbyterian usage was strictly adhered to. And the final vote largely elected those two men, Louis Tungwenok and Jesse Kayasuk. These men are men of God, consecrated, fearless, faithful, dependable, and yet withall as tender hearted as children. I had been watching them and studying them for many months. Deacons were elected as follows: Paul Kanganizina, Steven Katibutauk, Mrs. Lucy A. Nagozruk and Mrs. Adele K. Tungwenok. The four are earnest Christian people, alive to the interests of the village, to the sick and the poor, and will serve well, in my opinion. They are even now at work. Five Trustees were elected as follows: Arthur Nagozruk, Louis Tungwenok, Paul Kangnizina, David Iokina, and Walter Komanaseok; and A. Nagozruk is Chairman. I of course fully explained that the trustees are to handle no funds belonging to the Mission, that they are merely to assist the missionary as he may elect in the care of the church property, and in absence from this field of missionary for any reason they are to zealously care for the buildings and contents and all property of the Board, and in this the Board will strictly hold them to account. Good men were elected to this Board of Trustees. A. Nagozruk will prove a valuable man. They understand of course that they have title to no property. Before ordaining elders and deacons I carefully trained them in the more important truths as contained in the Shorter Catechism. I had them in my house and drilled them in this, two long evenings, and this in addition to such instruction as I had during the year given from pulpit. They will of course need further instruction, training, oversight and help, in short they will require so soon as may be a leader, a missionary, and I so hope you can get a good man here and soon. These people so easily forget, as a rule. We are therefore praying that you may send a man ere long, -the right one, too, one sent of God. These people are grieving that we must leave them, but I am reassuring them by holding out the hope that it will surely not be long ere another missionary stands before them.

9 weeks since.

After devoting one entire sermon to the Lords Supper, and instructing the people privately as best I could in the meaning of the Communion, I announced the Lord's Table for ~~today~~ yesterday. Hunting was of such strenuous nature throughout June that an earlier date was considered unwise, and besides, this is the first day of the new Quarter. At a special meeting Saturday evening I again carefully taught them as to the significance of this sealing ordinance, going over it again and again and in detail, showing wherein we remember the Lord thereby. I assured myself as to every one of those who expected to sit at the Table, talking personally with some, praying with some, and at least two who were not fully satisfied as to their spiritual condition were prayed with. An elder and I labored for a bit with one young man who seemed seriously concerned about himself, not satisfied that God had accepted him, etc., and he finally grasped the truth of salvation by faith. Hence, this early Sabbath morning some fifty were prepared, and fully that number partook of the Supper. I made it as impressive as might be, and the service was most orderly and well conducted, the two elders sitting at the small table with me in front, and distributing the elements as well and properly as could any two white men. Any and all who had not presented themselves for examination either Saturday ~~last~~ night or this early morning were seated in rear -- I had announced this a week since. I felt I must be sure as may be lest some unworthily or ignorantly present themselves. I of course urged these to seek to be prepared, another Communion. The service proved a blessed time for all, and will long be remembered. A collection for the poor had been announced in advance, and $9.10 in cash was had, and many articles which can be turned into money were laid upon a table. This money and these articles were given in charge the Deacons. Some food stuffs were donated in lieu of cash. Several articles have been brought to the manse since church, having been forgotten this morning, and it is asked that the collection plate be again passed tonight as some forgot their money this morning. ($2.10 more was had.)

We were more than delighted to receive the coal, 30 tons, the 28 bundles shingles, the cart and the wheelbarrow. Capt. Pedersen anchored out one mile from shore at edge of ice, and because of the walrus season the men were indisposed to stop the hunt to haul freight to beach. The only alternative would have been, for the Herman to return in July after ice goes out and then unload. When this was reported to me by the Captain, I went out and soon secured hearty cooperation on part of many owners of dog-teams, and at 9 P.M. the unloading of freight began and continued throughout the night and until 1 P.M. the following day, Mrs. Greist serving hot coffee, bread and butter to the men at work. Much water on trail between ship and shore made hauling hard for men and dogs, at times dogs being ~~being~~ in water eighteen inches deep. But all the coal was on beach, and other freight as well in place of safety, next day at time stated. Then, and at once, I hired men to put the coal in sheds, and fortunately for this matter hunting was bad just then, winds being adverse, and I had ready response. Coal is housed; that borrowed in winter, from the Bureau of Education (62 small sacks,) being repaid; 2½ tons are in vestibule of church, the shingles are piled up close to church, etc., all in good order. Gasoline and coal oil is in oil house of coal sheds.

Relative to the old mission property, across creek, built by A.M.A. and a few natives in partnership in 1903 as residence for native herder, and now unoccupied for six years, rapidly going into decay, and apparently of little value to this Mission in its present location, and incapable of being moved saving by tearing it down. Dr. Condit authorized me to sell it, if in my judgment ~~I~~ we cannot use it. I now have an offer therefor, namely, ten full grown female deer and five yearling (one year old in April) female deer, fifteen in all, supposedly worth on market $20 each. This means, $300 for the property. This offer is from Sam Kizidluk. He wants the house for residence. He seems to be unable to pay for it saving with deer. If now the Board considers such an offer as worth while, and if this Mission is to be permitted to start a deerherd for benefit of missionary on this field, this apparently is an opportunity to secure nucleus of such herd. It is going to be very hard for the missionary here to secure his meat unless some such arrangement is had. Natives wish 25¢ per lb for the meat, and while Sup't Evans ordered the local reindeer superintendent to supply me with meat from Governmental herds, yet I have had no meat from such source, -- none saving a small amount early in the autumn, sent me from the school house because the teachers could not use what they had. The natives have presented me with the bulk of that we have had. But I do not think the missionary can depend upon such gratuitous supply from either present teachers or the natives. As a rule the missionary will have to buy his meat. I suspect that a special order would have to be issued by Mr. W. T. Lopp permitting the Board to take over these deer. If a recent scheme is adopted, that of issuing "stock" representing so much deer, in lieu of actual deer, then it simplifies matters as to care or responsibility growing out of ownership of a deer herd, the Government proposing to do all herding, or looking after it, as I understand it. I merely submit the offer of this native. If no missionary is sent here soon, and if it be the wish of Board to consumate this trade that Sam K. may have a home, the deal may be perfected ~~th~~ through Arthur Nagozruk as representative of the Mission (Pres. Bd. of Trustees,) he being thoroughly conversant with deer business. I will explain the offer to him ere I leave. The old house will ere long be worthless, it being wet, illy ventilated, and deteriorating most rapidly. $300 is a fair price, both from Board's standpoint and that of Sam. K. We will never receive a better offer, in my opinion. We cannot use material therein to good advantage for any purpose whatever. I base my statements on my own judgment, reinforced by that of a good white carpenter who looked the building over with me.

We are preparing invoice of all Mission property, in church and Manse, and will leave copy with A. Nagozruk for incoming missionary, a copy will be enclosed herewith, and a copy will be sent to Dr. Condit. It will be noted that some few articles are needed to complete the house-keeping outfit, most of which if not all can be had in Nome market. For example, Mrs. G. brought her own coffee urn, tea-kettle, etc., all in aluminum, packed full of smaller articles at home. The Mission kitchen should be supplied with these and other articles, and many needful improvements are mentioned. We brought our own floor coverings for bed-room and living room, rugs and small carpets, but these have proven unsatisfactory owing to so many natives coming in. Linoleum in our judgment ought be supplied. This list should prove invaluable to a new missionary if he see it ere leaving the states.

On arrival here, the Second Mate of the Str. "Herman," was very ill. I could not make satisfactory diagnosis owing to fact that his malady was of recent origen. I did all I could for him and later on the doctor on "Bear" saw him twice. In ten days the Captain brought the "Herman" back to Wales that I might again see the man, and then I diagnosed "Typhus" fever. I wished much to bring the man ashore that I might give him proper care, but it seemed inconvenient to that degree that we gave it up. A native -- one of a number the ship had taken on as roust-a-bouts at East Cape two days previous, -- was seriously ill on arrival this second visit, but I doubted his malady being Typhus. I advised that the native be taken home and put ashore, which was later done. The Captain suggested that he would again call at Wales soon, and I daily look for him. I doubt not, however, that the Second Mate has ere this made good recovery.

Relative to the newly ordained elders of this Mission church. If you can send to Louis Tungwenok the Shorter Catechism, and some other helps of simple nature, same would be helpful. In reading his Bible he uses a dictionary constantly, and he would study that catechism patiently and well. There is a little book title of which is: "What Presbyterians Believe." I had a copy but loaned it to a man who has not returned it as yet. That might prove of use. The Board of Publication and S. S. Work publish it. Anything which in your judgment will help these men in absence of a missionary would be appreciated by them and by the writer. The "Manual for the Session" may be too deep, and not suited.

I am just now seeking to get to you the following wire; it may not get down to Nome until first mail boat leaves here, however.

> "Wired Condit acceptance Barrow appointment. Should Condit
> "not come, wire instructions with specific authority covering
> "Eide. Would Board consider employment Arthur Nagozruk
> "Barrow hospital and Mission assistant? Teacher here
> "many years. Educated. Excellent interpreter. Fine
> "mechanic. Responsible. Repentance reported defection
> "believed genuine. Humbled. Splendid wife speaks English.
> "Ask Lopp.

Some of my reasons for wiring you thus are these: Capt. Pedersen of the Herman tells me there is grave doubt as to the Victoria again sailing from Seattle owing to sailors' strike, but the Captain like myself is in possession of no recent word from the states. At Nome he was unable to go ashore. He learned nothing from the "Bear." If his fears are well founded, then Dr. Condit may be unable to accompany me to Barrow, and I must solve the problems there confronting as best I can. I wish to be fore-armed. Many rumors have come to me as to Barrow conditions which are not reassuring. Mrs. Pedersen (wife of the Herman's Captain, and nee Miss Jordan, the nurse sent to Barrow by the Board last year,) tells us of much dissension among the whites up there, division, petty quarrels, etc., etc., which has made for anything but harmony and Mission efficiency. I wish none of that. The Missionary in Charge, I take it, is to be in charge. As to Mr. Eide, I know him all too well. I was rather intimately associated with him for three weeks in Seattle, seeing him every day. I was with him on the Victoria, and again for some days in Nome. He is known on this immediate coast, having taught school for two years in the Diomedes and having been in Wales ~~for some time,~~ [illegible] at different times. My impressions of the man have been other than favorable. Mrs. Greist and I learned to admire Mrs. Eide very much, believing her a sincere Christian woman, a good mother and one earnestly seeking to do her duty. If it is the intention of the Board to retain Mr. Eide in that Mission, I assure you it will be my earnest effort to work in harmony with him in so far as I am able, but I am very sure you would not have me compromise my convictions as to right and wrong, nor will I. However, I am very much concerned as to the situation, having little or no confidence in the man, and that from what I know of him. It may be asked, Why did not I speak of this to Dr. Condit last year? Consideration of this point then resulted in the decision to maintain silence, believing that the man would expose himself to Dr. Condit sooner or later. Had I been destined to the mission to which he was being sent, I perhaps would have acted otherwise. Now, however, trend of events causes me to put myself on record as above. Again, I am seeking to be fore-armed.

Relative to Arthur Nagozruk, I wish to be fully understood. I wrote you last January of his serious defection, that I had suspended him temporarily as interpreter, etc. He then made a full confession, acknowledged his sin publicly and before the congregation and his life since then is apparently above reproach, suggesting all that repentance means, and is withall an humbled sincere follower of His Lord, as I verily believe. Mr. E. D. Evans, Sup't of this District, Bureau of Education, suspended him for six months from school work. That may or may not have been just, I not being disposed to criticise that action. However, I do believe in tempering justice with mercy, and I so told Mr. Evans. In dealing with the Eskimo, and in face of their recent past history as a tribe, or race, I seek to not forget their customs in-bred through perhaps a thousand generations, from which they are but just emerging. While I am sharp in rebuke, when same is required, yet I believe it wise to be very merciful and exceedingly considerate. Particularly do I believe this best when child-like they repent and seek to right wrongs committed, and afterwards live and produce the fruits meet for repentance. Arthur is far and away the best educated native on this immediate coast. He is a capable man in many ways. I incline to believe, he will never again go astray. I believe there has been a work of Grace in his heart deeper than any had theretofore. I did not wish him elected an elder at this time, but perhaps in another year and in Wales he would be a wise choice. I have learned that he would like to be more intimately associated with Mission work, that it is on his heart to do so. Arthur is absolutely honest, honorable, and straightforward. He is an excellent mechanic. His judgment among the natives is unquestioned. I believe I could use him as care-taker of hospital buildings and equipment, and as an assistant in some ways, with great credit. His twelve years experience as school teacher under Government salary has made its impress, and he reads incessantly the better books. He is a little past thirty years of age. He has wife and three children, his wife's two brothers and one foster sister living with them. One of these boys is 16 yrs of age, well educated and capable of teaching, soon, an exceptionally fine boy. The girl is 13 yrs of age, one of those Mrs. G. has trained in first aid and home nursing. This will explain my wire to you.

I am hoping for further instructions on first mail, now expected daily. Pardon my mistakes, if any have been committed, in your judgment. I sincerely trust to have your commendation as to church organization, etc. My heart tells me I did the right thing, and yet it possibly will appeal to you otherwise. Dr. Condit had advised that I "hasten slowly," and I did go slow, organizing not for ten or more months after arrival.

Yours sincerely, H. W. Greist

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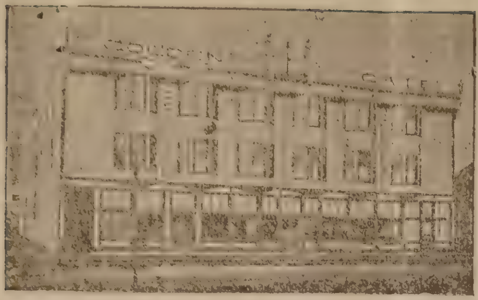

S. S. Victoria ~~NOME, ALASKA,~~ Sept. 3 1921

Rev. J. A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Attached is a letter from Dr Greist relative to salary increase.

He is right as to salaries paid Bureau of Education doctors, also as to large scope of service at Barrow. He might have added also the very high cost of supplies as landed at Barrow.

He receives fuel and light free, also ice and water. This year no account has been made of freight charges on goods furnished from the general supplies shipped on the Fox. Ordinarily he is supposed to furnish his own supplies, freight and all.

If he is to remain at Barrow I believe that his salary should be increased.

Cordially.

Referred to Dr Marquis for reply. Carbon of same would be appreciated} James H. Condit

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
September 5, 1921.

Rev. J. A. Marquis, D.D.,
General Sec'y, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

You will doubtless have had letters from Dr. Condit advising of events both before and subsequent to our arrival in Barrow. Suffice it to say, after sitting about on our trunks and other luggage awaiting the BEAR, and for some weeks because we could not know time of her arrival, we suddenly discovered her off shore afternoon of the 30th July and at Wales. Hurriedly we completed our leave-taking of our many friends in that village and we sailed for Barrow, the new and untried. Wales shed many tears at our departure. Some even refused to bid us adieu, seeming to prefer to consider it a casual temporary absence on our part. Three boats loads of our Wales people had a few days previous gone to Nome, and it was with great difficulty I could find those leaving to tell them Good-bye. On your recognized authority I told them positively that we were not planning on their desertion, that our good New York friends would not think of that, that it is but a matter of time until a worthy missionary would arrive to take up the work temporarily laid down. I gave explicit instructions as to care of our property, gave keys to manse to Arthur Nagozruk, chairman of the trustees, made various suggestions as to conduct of services, etc., and promised faithfully that I would at earliest opportunity, be that moment early or late, visit them again. Not until I had announced our departure from Wales did any plan on going to Nome for the summer. Previous thereto it was the almost unanimous verdict that, We will stay in the village and with the Mission this summer. Discouraged, however, at the announcement, they at once began that strange restlessness which portends a migration for the summer season. A Few days previous to our departure we went to York in a boat to bid farewell to the Christensens, Mrs. C. being the good angel on that coast to so many native women and a practical Christian woman of sterling worth, and a good friend to Mrs. Greist. En route home that late evening we met boat load of our people en route South and to Nome, but not one woman in that crowded boat would raise her head and look at Mrs. Greist, but bowed forward and tears and sobs characterized the incident. It will be many years before the women and girls of Wales forget the service of Mrs. Greist to them. And in this connection, permit me to appeal to your Board for Wales and for its earnest consideration at hands of our Church.

Dr. Condit intimates that a movement is on foot looking to the surrender of Wales Mission to the Methodists. Allow me, please, to express the firm conviction that that would be a serious mistake. And my expression need not be taken as a reflection upon the good people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, because on the contrary they are my friends and the relationship between Rev. Mr. Baldwin in charge at Nome and myself in Wales was of the most cordial possible. But I do firmly believe we should hold fast at Wales. That Mission has a great future before it if we but do our duty. Wales had a population of but 148 to 150 on my arrival, and when we left its population had increased to about 200 and there was prospect of some half-dozen more families coming in very soon. There was rumor to effect that if we should inaugurate a small hospital families from both up and down the coast as well as from the Diomedes would make Wales their home. My average attendance at church during the last quarter of my pastorate there tells the story. And I had as many as 200 at church more than once. The truth is, the people were looking up. A Mission at Wales should take charge of the Diomedes, of Shishmareff, and possibly of King Island. While the Catholics hold forth at latter point, sending a priest there occasionally during summer months, yet the people are far from being Christianized and are approachable. ~~If the Lutherans do not organize their proposed chain of missions~~ on Siberian shore, ~~then~~ Wales Mission ought inaugurate some sort of work over ~~there.~~ It is a great work, a wonderfully promising field, and one we cannot afford to shirk. Shishmareff and Wales alone make a team of stations promising great things for our church. With a central station at Wales and with hospital of modest size (I would guarantee to build and equip it for $10,000) with room for ten or twelve patients, there is no limit to the amount of good work to be accomplished on that coast. A Bible trained Nurse could be put in charge at Shishmareff, to which point the Physician-Minister at Wales could go every six to eight weeks, winter and summer. Ah, if I could but paint the picture,-- if I could but present the vision to our Board as I have it, how happy would I be. My heart goes out to that people. ~~Dr. Condit suggests that the Methodist hospital at Nome will suffice, but it does not and cannot.~~ Intercourse between the points is interrupted too often, and there are times when for eight to twelve weeks no proper travel is to be had, from last of Mch to first of June at least. No one can make the trip by land or by sea, ~~but to Shishmareff~~ one can go during that time. ~~No, NO, we ought not surrender that~~ Mission. May the Lord put it into the heart of some one of noble consecrated mind to donate the means essential to the development of that Mission. I pray daily for that people. They need our church, our help. In my judgment, ~~we~~ Our Church only can serve them adequately. Our hearts are in Wales. We came to Barrow because we felt the Church knows best, because of the Macedonian cry, and here we are, to serve and do our utmost for this great Northern coast and its admirable people, where indeed a vast field opens to my view. I have a great vision as to the future, a possible Arctic Presbytery of no distant years when stations as far East as Demarcation Point, and down to Icy Cape may be opened, but -- I cannot forget my first love, those poor people in Wales. 'Tis not always in numbers, -- God forbid,-- but the poor and needy, the starving for the Gospel, to these we owe allegiance, be they few or many. And Wales is looking to our church, and she has a right to so expect continued care and shepharding. May the Lord lead and guide your Board in this far reaching matter. More I cannot say -- need not say, but my heart is full of the subject, and could I but personally address your Board it seems that I could not fail in arousing that interest I feel from one year residence among that people who so largely gave their hearts to God.

But I am in Barrow, and here I expect to throw my whole self -- my soul and life into the work for the Master. Forgetting the things that are past, I press forward to greater victories in His name.

I readily see difficulties and many problems to face, but some how and some way these seeming mountains have a way of melting into thin air as we press forward, seeking to solve the problem of the moment only. So much awaits solution, accomplishment. I am striving to organize, to get into action those several forces which make for a smoothly running machine. It is so easy to make false steps. I pray for the Spirit's guidance moment by moment, that I may be kept sweet and at His feet and there to learn patience and His methods. The glamour is so apt to lead us astray. We see the gold that glitters. I wish to be kept where I ought be. I am told that the Board wishes the medical work in hospital stressed, that the people have been preached to and at until they are surfeited. Perhaps I misunderstand, but I cannot comprehend it at all as yet, that remark. To me it has always seemed the "preached word" is far and away ahead of all other means to the evangelization of the world, and yet, and yet -- of all earthly methods He blesses there is none which excels the medical, the act of relieving the suffering and comforting the dying, provided always it be accompanied by the preached word. They go hand in hand. A physician can be the most depraved agent of the Devil conceivable, and he can be the most useful servant of Him "who went about doing good." I am believing this Hospital capable of serving this coast for many miles in both directions and that it will prove a far reaching factor in the evangelization, morally and physically of this people. It will grow upon them. They do not as yet comprehend, cannot realize, its utility, but in time they will perhaps do so. It will be our effort to bring it to them and put it into their lives, and all that it may bring with it. The medical work bids fair to be heavy as time goes by, so many apply for relief even now, some days the number being from fifteen to twenty even with our present population of not more than 225, and it may be greater later on. And yet, this medical work is merely incidental with me, my training making it largely routine. My mind therefore is largely free for the greater problems looming up in connection with the management of the Hospital and the Mission at large. And it appeals. Pray for me and for us. I feel the responsibility. And the Lord knows my heart is in the right place, that I wish to serve Him in it all.

I have written Dr. Condit a long letter and as to various matters, carbon of which I send him that he may forward same to you.

The 4,000 sacks of coal we moved safely and well and in course of three parts of days. The twenty or more dog teams working at it, the small army of men and women carrying coal on their backs, all made a strangely novel picture, many photographs of which I secured. The 200 tons are properly stored. I am making some final efforts at completing the hospital, work Mr. Brown could no do, having to leave when he did. I am materializing his ideas as explained to me. The manse needed some improvements to make it habitable, and some alterations to eliminate serious danger from fire. I had Mr. Brown look it over carefully and we discovered grave faults in construction making for a cold house in winter. The flues were a menace to the whole. I have with limited means sought to help matters. The manse can never be made a warm house owing to fact that it was not constructed properly at first, but I think we have helped it a lot. And your Mr. Brown would surely felicitate me on improvements in the two chimneys which indeed were fire-traps. So, with ovealls and an old cap, I have worked as I worked at Wales, and between Hospital and Manse, and services on Sunday and Wednesday night, I have been on the run. In Wales I was beginning to find some leisure for study and detail work, but there is assuredly noe to be had as yet here. But I love a a life of action, and I am indeed thankful for splendid good health and a happy outlook. We have four patients now in Hospital. One serious case of broncho-pneumonia in a year old child is convalescent, and I have every reason to believe that child would now be under the sod had it not been for Miss [illegible] efficient nursing in the Barrow Hospital with its many facilities. This one life saved to this race is worth a lot. Two women are doing well and will soon be sent home to their families. A boy came in today for observation, being believed to be an incipient Pulmonary Tubercular case. We should have had a ward with an extra amount of sunshine and air for these Tubercular cases, but we will do our best. Ned, the janitor, is doing good work, and bids fair to become a valiant helper. Mrs. Eide, (wife of Arthur Eide so worthily dismissed by your Board, that prince of scoundrels and bluffers,) is busy in the kitchen. Undoubtedly she yet believes her husband a sadly sinned against man, the victim of circumstances if not the butt of an organized effort at persecution, persecuted in order that another might be put in his (Eide's) shoes! She really believes in her husband's star, that he is in truth a great man did the world but know it and discover his remarkable ability. It is not up to me to discover to her his baseness. I am delighted that he is no more here, that he is gone, but I have grave fears that he will return. I consider him a dangerous character, dangerous to the peace and wellfare of this Mission. His Christianity is but a cloak for his knavish personality. I discovered his true character ere I had known him three weeks last year in Seattle. In this connection permit me to say, shortly before he left Barrow he tried to pour kerosine from a gallon coal-oil can into the fire, and by mistake poured from a can of similar appearance which contained gasoline, and suffered a severe burn of arm and hand. A valuable rug and other mission property was destroyed. He is considering a suit againt the Board, in my opinion, with a view to demanding damages for that injury to his arm, and is laying foundation therefor in claiming permanent injury to nerves of arm which is all composed of whole cloth. I merely suggest all this, as a forewarning. And yet, his folly is the greater for even comtemplating such action in view of his own reprehensible carelessnesss But Eide is a natural born fool, take him as you will, and an ornery one at that. He has cost the Board far more than Mr. Brown's valuable services did. Eide has left a monument of many misdeeds locally. His sins live here after him. But Mrs. Eide has unbounded faith in him yet.

Storm has prevented my going to Point Barrow each week since the one Sabbath Dr. Condit and I went, now four weeks since. In this connection, the little skiff sent here last year, for use with the Evinrude motor in making this and other coast trips, is wholly unfit for sea use. Natives consider it extremely dangerous as a boat, and the judgment of the average native is superior. Eide attempted to improve upon the manufacturer's ideas as to boat building and made some "improvements" in the boat. I will not attempt to use it under any circumstances. Until the Mission can have a better boat I will depend upon native help in getting to and from Pt. Barrow.

Snow and cold weather has characterized the past week or ten days, and it is very good New York early December weather.

It will be my aim to write you again by December mail. I hope to get this letter out by the Herman on her return from whaling up East. If blanks for periodical reports are to be had, kindly send me them.

And permit me to respectfully call your attention to fact that I have never received a formal "commission" since being in Alaska. From Dr. Condit I understand that missionaries are very generally commissioned by your Board and receive a formal letter to said effect, but I seem to have been over-looked. May I hope that you will give this favorable consideration?

Again assuring you of my undivided and best service to the end that Barrow will indeed be a "Greater work than that of Dr. Grenfell's" quoting your recent letter to me, and not because we wish to excell Dr. Grenfell's noble work per se, but rather because we wish to fully occupy our exceptional opportunities. Pray for us and this field.

Yours sincerely,

HW Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.
In Charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, the Government employes here, seem to be most excellent young people. Mrs. Nichols offers to train a double quartette in her home and with aid of her piano. She is possessed of an exceptional voice, and Mr. Nichols appears to have some skill as violinist, and we hope for special music in the church as time goes by. They are faithful in attendance upon service.
And Miss Dakin is working very hard to get matters well in hand in Hospital. So much demands attention, these early weeks. Patience is required, and team work. We will learn.

Alaska
Pt. Barrow

September 8, 1921.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

Your report and letter have reached us and I hasten to tell you how much we appreciate your work in Point Barrow. There has been nothing since my connection with the Home Board that has caused me so much regret as leaving the childlike people at Cape Prince of Wales without a physician and a shepherd. We have advertised all over the United States for a man to go there, in medical journals as well as church papers. There are many physicians who want to go, but not one of them has had the missionary qualification. When asked why they want to go they said frankly "for the new experience," or "because it is an adventure," or "because there may be a new phase of medical work," and so on. I need not say to you that such motives would fail utterly to meet the situation at a point like Cape Prince of Wales. Nothing but devotion to Christ, and the desire to save men, is adequate to sustain a missionary in such work as you are engaged in.

I have just received a telegram from Dr. Condit saying that your family and Miss Dakin had landed safely at Point Barrow. We are all very thankful for that. The situation there has been an exceedingly distressing one, but Dr. Condit says that Mr. Eide is coming out, for which we are deeply thankful. Dr. Condit also says that his wife is remaining. She is a fine woman and I am sure you will have no trouble with her. My fear is that while she stays there her husband may get back. In case he does my advice is that you do not employ him about the mission, and that you let the natives know that he has disappointed the Board and that we have no confidence in him and will have nothing further to do with him.

In regard to Cape Prince of Wales, when I read your letter the thought came to me that it would be a fine thing for them if you were to send them a letter every time a mail leaves Point Barrow, with instructions in the Christian life and a sort of sermon on what you think ought to be taught them. We will try to get them the simple tracts, to which you refer, to be read in their service. I am also writing the Session a note telling them of our interest and prayers and urging them to stand fast. I am also stating that we are doing our best to get them a man to take your place there. I hope they will continue their services and that between us we can have a message, or sermon, to be read to them every Sunday by Arthur Nagozoruk. In this way we can do what we can to keep their hearts warm.

Dr. Condit will not land in Seattle until September 15th and we are eagerly looking forward to a full report from him about your landing, and the situation at Barrow. You will have a great field there, much wider than at Cape Prince of Wales, and our prayer and good wishes will be with you. Some summer I hope I may be able to visit you at Point Barrow. Be assured of our support in every way within our power. God bless you and yours there.

Remember me most kindly to Mrs. Greist and Miss Dakin. Write us often.

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

Send
carbon
[illegible]

P.S. Would it put you to too much trouble to send us a carbon copy of your letters as well as the originals? We send your letters around to certain churches to read. Sometimes we make extracts and send them around. Furthermore, when physicians apply for the place at Cape Prince of Wales I have been sending them your letters in order that they may understand the hardships and conditions to be met and the kind of missionary devotion needed. If this causes you any trouble do not do it.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 4, 1921.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyetrian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Through my Monticello, Indiana, banker, Mr. S. A. Carson, who is also Clerk of the Session of my old home church in Monticello, and with whom you had some conversation at General Assembly, -- through him I learn to my great surprise and anxiety that, during your absence at Winona last May, Dr. Dixon sent $250 of my salary to some party unknown who alleged himself to be my attorney and on his plea that my son Arnold E. Greist, in a Tubercular sanitarium ~~xxx~~ and allegedly in serious financial stress, was in need of such help and at once.

I take it that this ~~was done~~ money was sent by Dr. Dixon without your knowledge and consent.

In first place, such request to the Board for money on my salary account could not have come from my attorney. I more than suspect the plea came from opposing counsel, from attorney of my former wife. He and she alike are capable of anything in way of deceit, intrigue and and crooked dealing. At the very moment that appeal reached your office my suit was pending in court and was on eve of trial, and those presumably responsible for that tearful prayer for money knew only too well that your favorable reception of such appeal would jeopardize my interests at bar. And they knew I being in Alaska could not protect myself and that my attorney was probably unknown to you. They also knew ~~that~~, the Board's officers being Christian gentlemen their sympathies would be easily aroused.

Secondly, my son is in the Indiana State Sanitarium at Rockville, and his necessary expenses are nil. In addition, the Superintendent of said sanitarium is my cousin and intimate friend. He would care for any extraordinary matters and would do it gladly and readily. For two or three years that son of mine has earned a weekly salary of $25 upwards, and he could not well be in serious want. My Chicago brother, Mr. L. T. Greist, of 1611, First National Bank Bldg., who handles my funds, had already supplied my son's wants and paid his debts, the boy being an extravagant spendthrift.

Dr. Dixon's action did jeopardize my interests -- could not do otherwise, but how greatly I have yet to learn. My attorney has not written me, and is probably angry, believing that I initiated the payment. I know not what adjudication was had as to my suit. Much was at stake. And because of this $250 payment I fear the worst.

'Tis true, I consented under protest and on your demand that Mr. Banks pay my former wife, Evalena E. Greist, $25 monthly from out my salary, (presumably for "support of herself and three sons," two of whom are past 21 yrs of age and the third nearly so, that being the wording of alimony decree.) However, almost immediately you volunteered to withhold this money in trust, lest its payment, or payment of any part of same, prove hurtful to my efforts at compromise and to my suit at law then pending. Appreciative of this kindly thought on your part, and happy in such knowledge, I immediately wrote my attorney that we need not fear any trouble from this source. But, now this complication!

If it be not too late I would appreciate a letter from you to my attorney, Mr. A. K. Sills, Jr., Monticello, Indiana, advising him of facts in premises, assuring him that I am in no semse responsible for this payment of $250. It will "square" me in his sight, and should results of trial have proven disastrous to me, and should he have entered appeal, he will now proceed in full knowledge as to who "double-crossed" him, and know where to put the blame, that it rests with ~~his~~ opposing counsel and opposing counsel's client. At this distance and because I am in the dark as to many matters, I am most anxious to get this tangle ravelled.

Having on countless occasions and throughout many years proven the victim of this woman and her agents, I am naturally more than suspicious. She has robbed, hounded, bankrupt me, and now avows it as her one great aim in life to hound me to an early grave and as a bankrupt once more. I am but attempting to protect my best interests as any honorable man would seek to do. And surely good business is not incompatible with Christianity. And while Dr. Dixon cannot be expected to know all these facts, yet he did know sufficient to have wisely been on his guard as against her machinations, to have been at least cautious. At the very best, his action proved hurtful and probably will cost me dearly.

I had but recntly offered a compromise, my former wife to forever withdraw further claims upon me and let me in peace pursue my way in life. Mr. Carson, above referred to, was ready to supply funds towards this compromise, but on being advised of said payment of $250 he at once withdrew from the compromise idea. He well knew the matter was all criss-cross. And I dare say, it yet stands there.

I feel it to be but just to myself that I put myself on record as to above matter. And yet, I am trying hard to make it in the best possible Christian spirit.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.

seriously ill or injured to Hospital. This will be the center at all times. The overwhelming opinion of ship men, traders, and natives is that, the great majority will permanently make villages up coast their residence, coming to Barrow for a short time in summer or at Xmas. Dr. Condit wishes me to visit these new villages this year, either this winter (a questionable thing to do, in opinion of those who know conditions,) else next summer by boat. I cannot make the trip in trading schooners as these schooners stop not short of Demarcation Point. The trade of these smaller villages will be cared for by very small boats sent out from Trading Company here, these boats remaining East for many weeks at a time, returning to Barrow to replenish supplies merely. I plan a visit to Wainright, 80 miles South, this winter, and on to Icy Cape another 80 or 90 miles further South. We have a number of members at both places. Wainright's population is about 190, and that of Icy Cape is nearly the same. This is legitimate Presbyterian Territory, altho the Episcopalian missionary at Point Hope has declared openly his intention to claim it for his church. For that matter that gentleman makes an annual visit to Barrow, and in a published article he asserts his territory extends "from Barrow to Wales!" I have suspected a deliberate effort to educate the natives on this coast to this end. There is more or less talk among the natives of his intentions, his annual visits. One native said to me: "Rev. Mr. Thomas come Barrow last year, this year, all time come Barrow." Asked more particularly as to his meaning through a good interpreter, he said: "Rev. Mr. T. intends to make it a practice to visit Barrow annually." Hence, I wish to be on the alert, and will make every effort to get down as far as Icy Cape at least once this season. With good boat I could make a trip in summer also. With Dr. Condit, it occurs to me even this early that we should look forward to making some sort of organization at Wainright, thus pre-empting that point, and possibly (this is my own idea) at Icy Cape as well. In time we may be able to put an intelligent native missionary at one or both points, altho Wainright really ought have an ordained man ultimately. A few of the younger men here are well drilled in the Bible, and further study of timber may cause me to look forward to training one or more to the end that they may assume active charge of some out-station. Is it impossible that in time we may have ordained Eskimo men? And is it a mere dream that in time we may have three or more stations on this North coast, with ordained men in charge, to constitute an "Arctic Presbytry?" Barrow will and must always be the center. But we must hold this coast o for the church.

(Oct. 5)

In all we have to date had nine patients in Hospital, and all have been sick people, seriously ill. I have had two pneumonias, both children, and both seriously ill patients. One bad case of acute articular Rheumatism, a man, brought on stretcher account terrible pain in limbs. He is convalescent and returned home this week after a few days walking about our halls. One acute case of Tuberculsis in young man did well, exceedingly well under good air, sunshine, proper diet, and we were most hopeful, but he suddenly developed acute mania of severe type, and notwithstanding close care on part of Miss Dakin he escaped from Hospital one night, carrying with him all hospital keys he could carry, his Hospital clothing, etc. Going after our property same night, I deemed it best to decline his re-admittance, and tis as well for he became a raving maniac and escaped to sea in small boat to his serious damage. He is better now under restraint and medication, but I will not admit him again account his dangerous character. One man from Point Hope, temporarily East from here trapping, was taken seriously ill and brought to us by Capt. Pedersen of HERMAN. I operated, an immense abscess of liver. He is yet in critical condition, but I am hopeful. His wife is a candidate for surgery, a large ulcer on hip involving pelvic bones, ulcer as large as a pie plate. She will be admitted very soon. A woman is to be admitted soon for pelvic surgery, a tumor involving uterus and ovaries, it being likely that removal of all these organs will be necessary. I have her under observation and will operate so soon as conditions in Hospital justify. In a case such as this, in absence of emergency, I choose my time, taking into consideration work at hand, and try to not over-work our one nurse. On or about the 19th ult., the LADY KINDERSLEY, the Hudson Bay Co's ship, brought to Barrow from Herschel Island Dr. and Mrs. Doyle, he being Acting Ass't Surgeon of the Royal Canadian Police. Mrs. Doyle was brought here for Hospital and professional care, having been seriously ill since childbirth last May. In barracks on Herschel Island the Doctor had done all he could for his wife, but he at last threw up his hands and desired help. Capt. and Mrs. Pedersen of the HERMAN recommended us to him, and forthwith he brought the patient. I discovered great need of some surgery. Within a short time of arrival I repaired a badly lacerated uterus, removed debris from interior of that organ, repaired lacerations of perineum, and did some work on rectum. Patient is making a splendid recovery and now for first time in four months is sitting up and is rapidly gaining strength. The Doctor makes his home in Manse, eating and sleeping here. He is a brilliant young man from McGill University in Montreal, has seen Army service in China, and in Europe, and for five yrs has been in Northern Canadian territory along Arctic. His wife is a fine woman, a Presbyterian, member of a Montreal Church, (but the Doctor unfortunately is a Catholic. However, his wife's Calvanism perhaps covers a multitude of faults, and perhaps ere the winter is past we may do him some good.) His experience in the arctic leads him to believe he cannot return to his station ere another summer. We may therefore have to keep them for the year. I will use him to good advantage,if they must remain, in anaesthetics. Ere his arrival I was put to it to know how to manage in major surgery as to an anaesthetist. In my enforced absence from Hospital at Wainright, Icy Point, or Eastward if I should attempt that hazardous journey by dog sledge this winter, he will serve me in any ordinary cases in Hospital. Account failure of my requisition for food supplies in getting out in time to be filled this year, we have been short of that we felt we would need, altho Dr. Condit allowed us our proportionate share of that ordered for Hospital and Doctor. The Doctor's coming will add to our perplexity somewhat, but in a case such as this and in face of circumstances we are but glad to share even the little, and we will do our utmost for Dr. Doyle and his wife and hope to send them back to Herschel Island with Mrs. Doyle enjoying perfect health.

This then is a resume of my surgical and medical work within Hospital. There is much surgery needing attention here, enough to keep me busy this winter. It must be done a little at a time account lack of help in Hospital. Nurses,like doctors,are human beings. They cannot be expected to be on duty twenty-four hours throughout each day and that for weeks at a time. We need and must surely urgently ask for another nurse. We should have her another summer. And in this connection I would strongly recommend that you secure if may be a nurse trained in anaesthesia. There are nurses in New York among the younger women, recent graduates, so trained and quite competent. With the two, I can manage far better, and the nurses will stand up under the strain for a reasonable time, whereas no nurse on earth can indefinitely maintain the pace required when she alone must serve. Mrs. Greist, specially trained in surgery and for many years specializing as a surgical nurse, has assisted me in all my surgical work here, but Miss Dakin has even then to be "first" nurse, "second" nurse, "dirty" nurse, and keep her eyes on the Eskimo assisting in various ways. And then she must care for patients throughout the night as well as in day. It is too much for one woman. It makes for ill temper, wretched nerves, anything saving that a missionary woman should be. Yes, we need another nurse and need her badly.

One noteworthy case now in Hospital is a little eight yr old boy from Point Barrow, terribly crippled since he was three yrs old, coming to me a week since for examination and treatment. So deformed ~~was~~ is he, his ankles were crossed under his chin, amaciated to extreme degree, back crooked, great scars from bed-sores, terribly neglected in many ways. His general condition together with bad heart makes an anaesthetic impossible just now, and we fear he may not live long. It is too late. He should have had our care a year since. But, he nevertheless is securing some little sunshine into his otherwise dark life by being in a soft white bed, with clean bedding, a warm room, with sunshine streaming in upon him at times, and surrounded with pictures, a few toys, a stereoscope with many views taken over to him from the Manse, and proper and nourishing food such as never before ~~had he~~ had. Intelligent, a manly little fellow, with a sweet smile and appreciative countenance, he appeals strongly to me, and it hurts and hurts badly to feel that probably I can do little if anything for him. I had hoped to do a little repair work (bladder and urinary organs demand surgery,) and get his limbs gradually straightened through weights, etc., but it cannot be done unless we can nourish him back somewhat to at least a tolerable physical condition. We will not send him back to that dark and inhospitable igloo, however, and if he must die we will allow him to die with us and surrounded as he is with that which makes for happiness and good cheer.

Our daily medical clinic from 10 A.M. onward is attended by from three or four to twenty patients. These demand careful attention, and Miss Dakin is always in attendance thereon and assists me as I may require. The keeping of records, getting this and that, dressings, douching, washing, et cetera ad infinitum, all makes for much work. On my suggestion Miss Dakin has taken in a young Eskimo woman to try her out as a candidate for training, and to date the young woman is doing tolerable work. But, she is far from being a nurse as yet. Seldom is our medical clinic ended ere 12 M., and sometimes I must see patients in evening from 4 o'c onward, those I failed to reach in morning through lack of time. It takes much time when one has to make uranalyses, microscopic examinations, and otherwise do a case justice as I invariably attempt to do. Just now Dr. Doyle is helping me most kindly as to this detail work. He is in Hospital throughout the day from 8 A.M. until 9 P.M. and with his wife saving at meal times when he goes over to Manse, and so he is within easy call. He is most attentive to his wife, and that relieved Miss Dakin largely from her care.

Mrs. Eide is doing ~~tolerably~~ well as House Keeper. She is ~~[illegible]~~ apparently striving hard to do the heavy work at hand and in a conscientious manner. Her husband's leaving her and en ciente ~~[illegible]~~, proved a disappointment to her and a source of grief. Her two little children are quiet and well behaved. Mrs. Eide has a host of good friends and she has the sympathy of all who know conditions. I may say that in my opinion Mr. Eide has not a friend in this village or on this coast. Mrs. Eide did grow sufficiently discouraged recently to take her two children to a new igloo hard by Hospital and attempt to make for them a home that she might have the retirement during late evenings and ~~during~~ the night. But it proved too hard to go there and build a fire, late in evening after all kitchen work was finished, and so she has moved back to Hospital. Mrs. Eide's many years training in the states has made of her a splendid mother, excellent house-keeper, clean and particular, and she is really a refined and cultured Christian woman of no mean type. My sympathies are strongly in her behalf. I believe her thoroughly conscientious, and while she may have tried to protect her husband somewhat yet he was her husband and the father of her children, and we should not ~~[illegible]~~ charge her too severely for that natural weakness. Her work is hard ~~[illegible]~~ and her pregnancy so unfortunate under present circumstances naturally discourages her. On the whole, I am ready to defend her as one trying hard to do her duty and her work thoroughly and well.

She has the true missionary spirit. While she has made mistakes and may yet make them, yet on the whole her one thought seems to be to serve God and her own race. The whites speak highly of her efforts to help her own people while her husband was cutting so wide a swath, here the last year. She helped her people in many quiet ways and without letting others know of her activities. Mrs. Greist has sought to encourage her in every proper way, and the poor woman does need a mother. On one occasion Mrs. Eide beceme so heart-broken and discouraged over some triviality she approached me with a view to leaving the Hospital entirely, joining her own people and attempting to earn her living in some manner yet to be determined. Mrs. Eide is placed directly under the control of Miss Dakin, as she should be, and I have refrained religiously from the slightest seeming interest in her work as House-keeper, my interest being that casually had and properly so as Missionary here and Superintendent in Charge. However, Mrs. Greist and I dissuaded her from this contemplated course and for various reasons, one being that we feel Miss Dakin would be sorely handicapped at this time without Mrs. Eide as House-Keeper, and secondly we fail to see how Mrs. Eide could possibly get through the year and without funds. So, plainly and firmly I represented to her the impracticability of such course at this time, and urged her to courageously attack her work and her place in the machine we are seeking to organize, telling her that while her work is in a degree obscure yet it is a most important spoke in the wheel, and that she is as truly serving God therein as tho she went about the village with a Bible and visited her people daily. She dried her tears and thanked me and to date is smiling again. Conditions have tried the stouter hearts, these early days and weeks, and it takes the grace of God some times to sing and whistle the while. But we will all win out yet in this great work, blessed be His name. However, just why I have to be Father Confessor for so many, when ~~at times~~ I feel the need so seriously myself and would fain go to some "retreat" for strength and renewed courage, is to me a great mystery. But it is necessary for me to go and daily at that.

I asked Miss Dakin to take charge of the Sunday School which she has done, I could not do it in face of my three services on Sunday, and that on Wednesday night, it being my plan to preach on all four occasions, and to date I have so done.

Heretofore, the Session advises, ~~that~~ but one Communion service per year has been had, and that one serving for both this church and that at Point Barrow. The people cautiously asked if it were impossible to have Communion at the Point, and as an alternative if I would permit the elders at Point Barrow to hold the Lord's Supper alone and without my assistance. Of course I explained the utter impossibility of the latter, but ended by promising them a Communion service at Point Barrow as soon after each Communion service at Barrow proper as might be. During the winter I hope to get to Point Barrow each and every Sabbath. And with both sessions I discussed at length the advisability of holding Communion every three months hereafter, and it was at once favorably received. We held Communion service here the last Sunday in September, and a blessed time it proved. People came from many miles in-land, having gotten the word in some mysterious manner. People also came from the Point. I had five infant baptisms. In the late evening service the Spirit seemed to be powerfully felt throughout the congregation, and on inviting any to come forward who had never given their hearts to God, Five young men arose and at once, coming to alter, and seeking Christ and finding Him. This last Sabbath I went to Point Barrow by sledge, the tundra being covered with snow and the several lakes between here and there frozen to depth of five or six inches and we travelled thereon much of way. I held Communion there, as promised. Three infants were presented by the Session for baptism.

At a Congregational Meeting held recently, it was determined to elect two more Ruling Elders, the five had being elderly and oft times absent from village for many weeks hunting and trapping, but one of the number being less than forty-five yrs of age. On my recommendation two of the younger men were elected on regular ballot, and the choice fell upon Roy, the interpreter and school teacher, and upon Foster Panigeo, a man of sterling worth, well educated also. Thus I have two elders who are competent to take charge of a service and intelligently carry it forward. I hope for great things from these two young men.

Two weddings, and the several baptisms mentioned, have been had since my arrival. No deaths have occurred on this coast in mean while.

The Bureau of Education supplied the local School and teachers with but ten tons of coal this year, and with no explanation. Mr. Nichols, local sup't Reindeer Service, sought to have natives go to Wainright for coal, but weather prevented throughout August and September, else whale hunting so engrossed natives they could not think it best to neglect same. I even offered to take motor and attach same to a whale boat and "convoy" the other whale boats to Wainright, (provided we could repair motor in mean time,) remaining over Sabbath for special services. This inspired several with a desire to go, but the motor could not be made to run, and ere long it was deemed inadvisable to attempt the trip at all. Just now Mr. Nichols is securing cooperation on part of several men in going in-land three days journey after coal, and other men with dog sledges will follow. Mr. Brower has presented the School with sixty sacks Wainright coal. I could not feel justified in loaning of our coal supply to the Government. I did say to Mr. Nichols that, I would not see him and his wife suffer for coal in their living quarters, but as to supplying the local school I felt that would be straining my authority. Dr. Condit said but this: "The Bureau of Education had equal opportunity with our Board to send coal to Barrow, but failed. I hardly feel that it is now up to us to supply them from that we secured with so much effort and expense., altho I hardly know what is best." Notwithstanding the latter portion of Dr. Condit's remark, I have taken the position as above. I hold in my desk a receipt from Rev. Mr. Cram, late Sup't locally of B. of E. showing the school is even now indebted to us for fifty sacks coal "to be repaid during summer of 1921." It is not repaid.

Referring again to lack of certain supplies for Hospital use: Mr. Brower has donated to us some much needed muslin, and Mrs. Greist has hunted up all the old rags, worn muslin garments, etc., she brought with us for such emergencies, and has given them to Miss Dakin, and there were many pounds of them. Had I known conditions I would have brought from Wales the gauze, bandages, and other supplies needed here, which I sold to the Board, and which we left stored in Wales as against the possible arrival of a successor on that field who would perhaps later be given a small hospital. The invoice covering supplies sent here last year was found in manse desk, and plainly shows erasures, and other tampering with. The supplies were stored in manse throughout the last year, and all boxes had been opened and all goods had been unpacked, loosely replaced else scattered here and there throughout upper rooms of manse. While I cannot now know what was originally received from dealers selling these things to the Board, and while I am in no position to raise the question, it nevertheless occurs to me that, possibly Mr. Eide may have disposed of some valuable commodities such as gauze, cotton, alcohol, etc. During the year Mrs. Eide had valiantly done her best for the sick and injured, but she is neither nurse nor physician and her judgment as to supplies would be consequently poor. She may have used certain articles extravagently. We can therefore at present time but do the best we can.

Ned, the janitor, has done good work and on the whole has been as satisfactory as any one we could well find. Nevertheless he has become dissatisfied and wishes to quit and tells me he wishes to be relieved on or before Nov.1st. He gives no reason other than, he wishes to return to his old job, that of carrying the mails between here and Kotzebue. While Ned is at times a little careless as to tools and supplies, yet I consider him far above the average Eskimo as to dependability. And notwithstanding it is necessary at times to speak to him of some forgetfulness and its consequences, yet even that when said with a smile even tho firmly and at times sharply, leaves no sting. Mr. Lopp well said to me, "Joshing the native will get you further with him than will scolding or cross words." Ned and I have gotten along famously and without exception. And because he is so well trained as to many matters about Hospital I regret exceedingly to have him quit. But he is obdurate. Perhaps I can secure another young man who in time will do as well. Ned had agreed to sleep in basement during colder weather that he might be close by to care for electric and heating plants, in any emergency in fact. He has been eating two meals per day in Hospital, but sleeps at home nightly at present. His mail route will take him away from home many months throughout the year, but in face of this and all other matters his wage with us of $90 the month together with coal and oils at cost is not argument sufficient to induce him to remain with the Hospital. So, reluctantly I must allow him to go. The Eskimo while but recently emerged from savagery is nevertheless a proud and sensitive individual and does not readily take orders as is expected from a servant. Those coming to this country to work with and for the native race find it necessary at times to learn this fact. What with Mrs. Eide's troubles and Ned's dissatisfaction, my can of oil used in stilling the troubled waters is well nigh exhausted. However, time heals many wounds and we will all learn. Experience is a good school notwithstanding the tuition is high.

Mrs. Nichols of the local school has taken over the church music, she and her husband being excellent musicians. She has organized a choir which meets Thursday nights with her and is trained with her piano as accompaniment. Mr. Nichols is a violinist of ability. They sing at least one hymn each Sunday in English. Mrs. Nichols is an Episcopalian, but is lending a hand most willingly and very commendably.

I have been so very busy with the hospital work, that of church, etc., and in all probability will continue so engaged, having to go to Point Barrow each Sunday from now on in sledge, and planning these trips both east and west, that I have had to engage a house boy, 17 yrs of age, to care for chores, fires, to act as interpreter in Manse for those coming here for medicines at irregular hours, etc. I am agreeing to pay him merely his board and clothing, and will permit him to attend school. But nevertheless it costs something to board an Eskimo in this country. He eats at my table as a member of family. I am asking if in your opinion the Board could assist me as to this matter of expense in view of my fully occupied time and the consequent necessity of keeping this boy. You may not realize how fully occupied I am and there is little probability of any loafing time with me. As yet my work is pushing me, but I prefer soon to be the pusher.

Pardon this very long letter. I could not give you a word picture of conditions in fewer words -- at least I have done my utmost. Had I time to re-write my letter I could boil it down. I write as the thoughts crowd for utterance. And I could write as much more without exhausting my subjects. But through courtesy and regard for your kindly thought I refrain. If you wish briefer notes, command me, and I will try.

Yours for Barrow,

H. W. Greist

October 31, 1921.

P.S.--

Since writing within letter on the 5th inst, much has occurred. As per instructions, I am writing my purely business communications to Dr. Condit direct. I have made several important suggestions to him, which letter goes on this Nov.1st mail in company with this to you.

The Hospital is full, and has been full nearly all the time in October. There are patients on waiting list. Our work so far has been with people now here or in Point Barrow. When I can get in touch with the many gone East or down at Wainright I feel sure we will find others needing our care. The number of acute cases of illness is great. I have prescribed for over 300 patients since Dr. Condit left us late in August. -- Some of the three hundred are of coure "repeaters"-- the same people, but in escess of 300 have passed through the examining room in the two mos. And we are but getting started. There is going to be much surgery. I have a man with gall stones waiting now for operation. He needs attention badly but we are too crowded to admit him as yet.

As per recommendation to Dr. Condit discussed in detail, I am suggesting the wisdom of building an addition to Hospital this coming summer, to contain only Surgery and Preparation rooms above and on level of course with hospital floor; the lower floor, or that on level with our present basement, to be finished for Janitor's quarters. The structure can be economically constructed to the East end of building, and admirably so. Seventeen by twenty-seven feet will give us modern surgery and room desired, and present surgery can then be used as Baby Ward or for three adult beds. Thorough study of situation and our needs has lead me to this view.

I am also recommending strongly the erection of an Ice House. I am urging against the building of a pipe line from lagood ¾ mile from hospital, the plan suggested by Mr. Brown, as impracticable for reasons given in detail to Dr. Condit. Its first cost, pipe and freight, will be in excess of cost of lumber and frt thereon for the Ice House, and latter will serve us far better than pipe line. All water for all purposes, [illegible] pure and good, must at all times be had from ice. Water had in summer from lagoon is dirty, foul and fit only for laundry (hardly worthy that) and for scrubbing. Local advice from competent men is to effect that the Ice House complete will cost us far less than pipe line and serve our every need. -- This from white men here many yrs. I am therefore strongly urging the Ice House.

I also question wisdom of permanently storing all our eggs in one basket, that is, of putting our fuel under the house. In time, I think it well to build an outside fuel house. But I have not made that recommendation formally as yet and think I shall await another year.

I urge a larger electric light plant, one sufficient to serve every need in Hospital, the out buildings now had and under consideration, the Manse and Church. The present plant is taxed even now and with but 35 lights, the electric washing machine and the ironer. I have recommended that a 150 [illegible] light plant be put in. In line with this I am making every effort to interest local men to buy this plant if Board shall desire to sell it. Mr. Brower, of the Cape Smith Whaling and Trading Company is interested, as per letter to Dr. Condit, and is taking steps to secure action on part of his people provided you care to take matter up with them.

It is possible that with activities another summer in local oil field we may have plenty of crude oil as fuel. In view of that we will hope for news to relate to you ere another year or 18 mos.

I have had some conversions and several baptisms of infants this month. Since last Sabbath in September I have made Point Barrow every Sunday. And I have as yet failed not in preaching here again that same night, altho it hurries me greatly. I changed time of morning service here to 10 o'c, and thus get an hour earlier start. It is now 15 below zero and the trip yesterday was a cold one altho I suffered not.

My audiences are large and increasing. Yesterday I had fully 300 at church, galleries nearly full and lower floor occupied nearly.

Mrs. Greist has organized a "Better Babies' Club," for the Mothers prospective and those with babies. She has them meet in manse weekly for consideration of subjects of interest, for sewing, etc. She also has a class of 15 girls, those from 12 to 17, which meets in Manse every Monday afternoon, for sewing, working for those having children and unable to care for them, etc., etc. These girls are intensely interested in their work. But Mrs. Greist finds a famine of material with which to work, for the poor and destitute. She hopes for mission boxes to contain materials of various sorts, old worn clothing which her class of girls can make over, baby garments, underwear, hose, caps, gowns, safety pins, thread, old ribbons, etc., etc. If any channel through which you can make her needs known such as church publications, please assist her in this laudable enterprise, one in which she seems to find her strong forte. In Wales Mrs. Greist did a monumental work along this line, and no woman anywhere in the Mission field could possibly be loved and even worshipped as was Mrs. Greist by those Wales people for whom she served worthily and well. They learned to admire her because she forced them to retain their self respect by helping them to help themselves.

I am appealing to Rev. Mr. Thomas of Point Hope (Episcopalian missionary,) with the hope that he may have a surplus of cotton which he may spare us as against out very great needs. Our total supply has been less than 3 lbs. No hospital in the world could run long, on that. Eide must have traded it off as quilting cotton. He succeeded in ruining our prospects for this year in nearly every line, the motor, the dental engine, (but I finally repaired the latter and thoroughly well,) the Phonograph, many instruments, some gone entirely, others with missing parts, all save one qt alcohol, many medicines, materials wasted and sold or given away, pulleys with which ice was to have been taken into Ice Room (gave them to a man now 200 miles east from here,) rope, etc., etc., ad infinitum. But we are running as a hospital notwithstanding his pernicious attempts to completely cripple us. My requisitions will cover largely our needs against another year, and fortunately Eide will not be here to unpack our supplies when they come in and have first chance at them. Our coal on beach checked up 160 sacks or about that short. What became of it I know not. Eide may be able to explain. I know he traded off a vast quantity of food stuffs for personal articles wanted. And not a week passes but I learn of something more he either sold or gave away. So many of our tools are gone. I am making every effort to collect together and conserve our interests.

Ned, the janitor, has agreed to return within two months for permanent care of hospital. It develops that the post master in Kotzebue in charge mails in this district greatly desired Ned to make this ~~of first~~ initial trip of the year that he might take up with him personally certain matters pertaining to the mails last year which it seems Ned only can explain. Ned's brother, a young man of worth, a good interpreter, and persona grata to Miss Dakin, takes Ned's place during Ned's absence. Lee has been drilled in care of premises, electric plant, etc., and I anticipate no hazard account the change temporarily. Ned is ~~sozcompte~~ as competent as any man we are likely to find, has so well learned our ways and the care of everything, is taking so vital interest in our work, I have felt inclined to let him go to Kotzebue under the circumstances, and will hope that he indeed will stick to us on his return. He promises to do so.

But I am sorry to say that Mrs. Eide is altering her disposition, and I am ready to qualify my paragraph written as to her earlier in the ~~in the~~ ~~xxxxx~~ month. She is losing interest in her House-keeping work. Possibly with the termination of her pregnancy she may show more interest. Rumor has it now (through a trusted employe to whom she confided her plans,) that she is writing for her Wainright brother to come for her and her children, and that she will desert us this winter. I have yet to take up this matter with her. Miss Dakin and I in conference decided to let her write the letter out on this mail to go on 1st prox (tomorrow) and after the mail is gone to then ~~xxxx~~ quiz her.. I cannot consent to any such plan on her part, that of taking "French leave" and without giving Miss Dakin notice, and under existing rushed conditions confronting us. However, Mrs. Eide is under Miss Dakin's orders only, altho I it was who contracted with her as Housekeeper for this year, with help of Dr. Condit.

Matters such as above are coming up more or less constantly, but such is true with every business enterprise anywhere. System and team work will tell later on, and we are ~~xxxxxxxx~~ learning how to handle these natives better all the time. I aim at proficiency, and efficiency, am preaching it at every turn. One needs to smile the while, but at same time one must be firm withall. Haphazzard work along Eskimo lines would prove disastrous in brief period. I must watch tools, coal, oils, everything, and all the time. There is a wide spread idea with this people that "mission" property is public property. Eide countenanced the idea. And Mrs. Eide is thoroughly imbued with the same notion. She as yet is Eides under-study. She has not forgotten him. She feels that he is a much abused man. And yet he never treated her kindly. Perhaps when she awakens to fact that he has deserted her, if indeed he has done so, she may feel and act differently. Pending that time, we will do our best. But with the end of current year during which time she is under contract to serve as House-Keeper, August next, I recommend th that her connection with this Mission be terminated if she herself does not terminate it sooner. I also recommend, as in letter to Dr. Condit, that we tender her travelling expenses at tht time to Seattle if she elects to return to the states. We then will have fulfilled our moral obligations.

With the hope that you will forget us not in your prayers, that we may in all matters measure up to your expectations, and withall that God may be glorified in our service on this far Norhtern coast, I am

Dutifully and sincerely yours,
H. W. Greist
Sup't in charge.

One matter has been omitted from my list of recommendations as to Dr. Condit:-- In view of fact we are having so heavy work, I have recommended that with this coming summer another nurse be sent out to assist Miss Dakin. Thus the nu ses may divide responsibility, one being on duty at all hours, day and night, when serious cases are had. Miss Dakin has been on ragged edge of collapse, and I was forced to let up on work, turning away cases which merited and ought have had hospital treatment, doing it quietly and without saying anything to her as to it, saving her feelings thus, and I did it because she was wholly unable to care for them. I feel that another nurse is absolutely necessary. It is either that else limit our work and stop short of doing that we have opportunity to do on this coast.

Another matter: I join with Miss Dakin in urging that a white woman from states, a missionary in spirit, fitted to do some missionary work, be sent out as house-keeper of Hospital, thus relieving Miss Dakin entirely from any and all responsibility as to care of supplies, management of kitchen, etc. This woman then would have kitchen and general supervision of household in her care, and could and would manage finely. But one nurse, burdened with the whole job, housekeeping and nursing as well, -- that is utterly beyond any woman. The hospital in Nome, smaller than ours and doing considerably less work, has two graduate nurses in charge, and one white woman from states as House-keeper. It makes for better work, less friction, less worry, less anxiety, and assuredly insures efficiency. As it is with us, all the help are natives. If Miss Dakin wishes to take the air, step out for a gew minutes, care for the Sunday School (she is Superintendent and in charge of the Sunday School for two months past,) she mist leave hospital wholly in care of natives. Mrs. Eide is unfitted to assume that responsibility. Natives then collect in the building and "Visit". The other nurse and the white house-keeper would result in some one of the three always being within the building and in charge. I strongly recommend this course on part of Board with the coming summer.

And if possible I would suggest that you secure a nurse who is trained in anaesthesia. While Dr. Doyle is here I am fixed as to that anaesthetic, but with him gone another summer my needs along this line will be acute once more. There are younger nurses competently trained this way, and I hope you may secure such an one.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

C O P Y

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION ANDHOSPITAL OF BARROW:

Barrow, Alaska,
October 5, 1921.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

Our first over-land mail is expected to leave November 1st. You will perhaos excuse me if I write a sort of diary as the days go by. There are many matters of some interest of which I wish to write, and in face of my many duties, the several requisitions I will need to prepare, the various letters strictly business which at the eleventh hour require attention,--if in face of all this I leave my general letter to you until the last minute that letter would necessarily prove more or less unsatisfactory.

In my last, written perhaps four weeks since and mailed out on some schooner leaving for the states, I reported our several activities in and about the hospital. I use the word activities advisedly. It is expressive. We have actually been busy. During the first few weeks the work was abnormally hard and for the reason that we found much chaos and naturally. We could find nothing readily, we as yet had little system or organization, and so many many articles constantly needed were not discovered, so many drugs were found missing, our armamentarium being deficient as to very many common things. Cotton was very scarce, gauze almost nil, bandages few in number, and commonly used drugs few and many not to be found at all. I borrowed from the BEAR all the gauze they would allow me, a part of one bolt. They also gave me some bandages. I discovered a few bandages at the school house,- there for many years. I fortunately had a part of a bolt of gauze with me, and had at a venture brought some few drugs from Wales lest we might need. Any physician will understand when I say, there were no tinctures of Digitalis, Aconite, Capsicum, Gelsemium, Belladonna, etc. And yet, there was enough Cocaine and Morphine here to supply any hospital in New York City for a year, more than we will use in twenty years. The same is true as to some other drugs. We have but one quart or less of Alcohol, whereas we should have ten gallons. The surgical outfit apparently is most complete, and yet some very essential things were forgotten. The operating table is not fitted for major surgery, and an ordinary kitchen table would serve as well. I am tempted to ask that my large table left at Wales be brought on up here with another summer. The Board declined to purchase same, Dr. Condit insisting that same will never be needed in Wales. I left it stored there. It is very complete. Evidently, your purchasing agent who selected the outfit of surgical and medical supplies did not exhaust his list, else believed little surgery would be attempted in Northern Alaska, and suspected a very complete supply of drugs existed already here. But with another year we can and should supply these various deficiencies. In mean time, we are fertile in expedients and are managing after a fashion in practically every case. Rome was not built ina day, nor is a new hospital gotten into smoothly running order on short notice. On the whole we have done well.

Much remained to be accomplished about Hospital in way of carpenter work, more than Dr. Condit realized, and I have done my very best. I was tempted to insist that Mr. J. A. Gould's letter to Mr. Brown, asking our builder to remain another year, be seriously considered by Dr. Condit when here, and that Mr. Brown be retained on this field another season to fully complete work in hand. Two months or possibly three would have sufficed, but in view of fact that he would have had to remain an entire year ere getting out, and because of the great expense, Dr. Condit believed it unwise, and possibly it was as well. But I did wish to see everything completed by one competent to do such work rather than carry it forward with native labor only, and there are practically no competent mechanics here among the natives as Mr. Brown will testify. At Wales the contrary is true, but their training here in mechanics has been sadly neglected. Another deterring fact was this, Mr. Brown had exhausted the supply of lumber, and he felt he could do little in absence of proper material. In carrying forward Mr. Brown's plans as to ice house, or rather the ice room, I was forced to purchase from the Trading Company sufficient lumber with which to do it. Dr. Condit did not specifically authorize this, but he had said: "Mr. Brower has lumber which you can secure in an emergency," and because Dr. Condit in conference with Mr. Brown and myself had said that the Ice Room must be gotten ready for its winter supply of ice at once, I interpreted this as sufficient authority to secure material with which to complete it, it being manifestly impossible for me to build the walls with nothing. The Ice Room is now completed as per Mr. Brown's instructions. And yet, men of experience on this coast are unanimous in condemning the Room as one which will fail us, the plan being an innovation. It is likely therefore that I will be forced to ask the Board to send material with which to construct an outside ice house of approved type another year, but we will try this one out this coming summer. I will fill it with ice this winter, but whites and natives alike shake their heads and say: "You cannot keep the ice with the coming of spring." The Architect had planned this Ice Room with floor upon the earth, but Mr. Brown constructed it with floor some five feet above ground. The air space underneath is what will defeat us, say the critics. Possibly the floor can yet be torn out, but there are inherent difficulties account the hall leading thereto being built not in accord with the architect's plan as to this Ice Room and the adjoining Fuel Room, the latter now used as a storage room for water in summer. So, I am merely interpreting Mr. Brown's and Dr. Condit's orders as to this unfinished work, and must await results in the future. I am using natives in glazing sash of storm windows, but they work very slowly. Yesterday, a man managed in ten hours to glaze one sash, and at that rate it will require him four days at $3 per day to complete one window. Any American worker should accomplish as much in one hour as that native does in ten, but we are handicapped in having no alternative. I put on overalls and go at it, to show them how, and can do as much in thirty minutes as they do in half a day, and they smile and say nothing. I must be patient. Mr. Brown was sorely tried, but did his best. I regret Dr. Condit declined to permit me to bring one man from Wales, an excellent mechanic, a native of sterling worth, one of my new Elders there. He wanted to come with me, to take service in Hospital for a year. But I believe I wrote you of him. He agreed tentatively to come for $50 per month. We are paying our janitor $90 per month. Louis Tungwenok's wife, of Wales, speaking English excellently well, would also have served as housekeeper, being a good cook. Another year may make it advisable for me to again broach this subject in case our present help fail us. The Wales people have in the past been more carefully trained in mechanics and in cookery and sewing than those here. There are some very excellent cooks among Wales native women.

It is appalling and heart-breaking to discover the vast amount of material wasted, destroyed, squandered, given away or sold, in connection with the building of this hospital. It surely would run into many hundreds of dollars. I cannot and do not intentionally reflect upon Mr. Brown, he apparently being helpless in face of Mr. Eide's contemptible over-bearing forwardness. Eide evidently went insane in presence of so much real property, and used it as baster for countless articles he wished from natives. He put perhaps ten dollars worth of hickory wood (turned hammer handles for up-right supports) into making for his children a toy sled. He destroyed another $40 worth of material in making an experiment in way of sledge for hauling ice, which is discarded as worthless. I discover one of our best oil lanterns in hands of a native to whom he presented it -- possibly in return for some personal favor. I could fill a page with items of crooked dealing on his part, their name being legion. But it would but grieve and accomplish nothing. The man is a scoundrel and a dangerous proposition, and it is to be rejoiced that he is gone. I but fear his return with another year, and yet, perhaps not. I can manage him if he does come back, and will do it merely by ordering him away from the premises, and will enforce my order. The Christian virtues are to him unknown. He is a thief and a liar, and withall proved a most expensive experiment to the Board. I have collected payment for such articles as I discover in the hands of others to whom he is alleged as having presented them, in so far as I have been able. One man acknowledged that Eide gave him a bucket of paint, and this I collected for in way of labor. The man with the lantern is gone 200 miles East. The motor for the small skiff sent Dr. Spence, is utterly useless now from Eide's having abused it this last short summer. I have spent many hours in the attempt to repair it so it might serve in going to and from Point Barrow in the work of the church at that place, and my eighteen years as owner and driver of motor cars has made somewhat of a gas engine mechanic of me. I have also had a white man locally help me. But the motor is beyond us. Eide "fixed" that motor good and thoroughly, and the boat is also useless after Eide changed it, altered it in design, added this and subtracted that, to make of it a boat after his own exalted ideas. No native here will risk himself in the boat, and the motor is put away as hopeless. I have the boat up close to Hospital for the winter. Once we managed to get the motor to run sufficiently long to get to Point Barrow on a Monday afternoon and I held services, but we had to use oars entirely en route home. Once only have I been able to get to Point Barrow in sail boat, and that was while Dr. Condit was here. To go with sails and a whale boat belonging to natives is not always satisfactory, as Dr. Spence will tell you. The motor boat, if satisfactory, is the only practical thing. But Captain Pederson, of the Steamer HERMAN, tells me that the "Evinrude" motor is seldom satisfactory in these arctic waters. He tells me that if we purchase another motor boat, to buy an inboard motor by all means, and the boat ought not to be less than 26 to 30 ft in length, built whale-boat style. Such an outfit would be sea-worthy and safe. This 14 ft skiff was a poor sea boat in beginning, entirely too small. I shall therefore ask that the Board secure for me such an outfit another summer, commissioning Capt. Pederson to chose it for us in San Francisco, his superior knowledge enabling him to steer clear of error.

Our people have largely scattered along the coast for some 300 miles East. There are probably less than 250 people in Barrow now. And few more will be here this winter. They come and go. This thing of moving along coast in scattered villages is largely an experiment, in the effort to increase their fur catch. If this year's experiment shall prove it to have been a mistake, most of them will return to Barrow for residence. But it is quite probable that some two or three permanent villages will be established between here and Demarcation Point. These people must be cared for. In emergency they will in summer or winter try to get their seriously ill or injured to Hospital. This will be the center at all times. The overwhelming opinion of ship men, traders, and natives is that the great majority will permanently make villages up coast their residence, coming to Barrow for a short time in summer or at Xmas. Dr. Condit wishes me to visit these new villages this year, either this winter (a questionable thing to do, in opinion of those who know conditions) else next summer by boat. I cannot make this trip in trading schooners as these schooners stop not short of Demarcation Point. The trade of these smaller villages will be cared for by very small boats sent out from Trading Company here, these boats remaining East for many weeks at a time, returning to Barrow to replenish supplies merely. I plan a visit to Wainwright, 80 miles South, this winter, and on to Icy Cape another 80 or 90 miles further South. We have a number of members at both places. Wainwright's population is about 190, and that of Icy Cape is nearly the same. This is legitimate Presbyterian Territory, altho the Episcopalian missionary at Point Hope has declared openly his intention to claim it for his church. For that matter that gentleman makes an annual visit to Barrow, and in a published article he asserts his territory extends "from Barrow to Wales." I have suspected a deliberate effort to educate the natives pn this coast to this end. There is more or less talk among the natives of his intentions, his annual visits. One native said to me: "Rev. Mr. Thomas come Barrow last year, this year, all time come Barrow." Asked more particularly as to his meaning through a good interpreter. he said: "Rev. Mr. T. intends to make it a practice to visit Barrow annually." Hence, I wish to be on the alert, and will make every effort to get down as far as Icy Cape at least once this season. With good boat I could make a trip in summer also. With Dr. Condit, it occurs to me even this early that we should look forward to making some sort of organization at Wainwright, thus pre-empting that point, and possibly (this is my own idea) at Icy Cape as well. In time we may be able to put an intelligent native missionary at one or both points, although Wainwright really ought to have an ordained man ultimately. A few of the younger men here are well drilled in the Bible, and further study of timber may cause me to look forward to training one or more to the end that they may assume active charge of some out-station. Is it impossible that in time we may have ordained Eskimo men? And is it a mere dream that in time we may have three or more stations on this North coast, with ordained men in charge, to constitute an "Arctic Presbytery?" Barrow will and must always be the center. But we must hold this coast for the church.

In all we have to date (Oct. 5) had nine patients in hospitals and all have been sick people, seriously ill. I have had two pneumonias, both children, and both seriously ill patients. One bad case of acute articular rheumatism, a man, brought on stretcher account terrible pain in limbs. He is convalescent and returned home this week after a few days walking about our halls. One acute case of tuberculosis in young man did well, exceedingly well under good air, sunshine, proper diet, and we were most hopeful, but he suddenly developed acute mania of severe type, and notwithstanding close care on part of Miss Dakin he escaped from hospital one night. carrying with him all hospital keys he could carry. his hospital clothing, etc. Going after our property same night, I deemed it best to decline his re-admittance, and tis as well for he became a raving maniac and escaped to sea in small boat to his serious damage. He is better now under restraint and medication, but I will not admit him again account his dangerous character. One man from Point Hope, temporarily East from here trapping, was taken seriously ill and brought to us by Capt. Pedersen of HERMAN. I operated, an immense abscess of liver. He is yet in critical condition, but I am hopeful. His wife is a candidate for surgery, a large ulcer on hip involving pelvic bones, ulcer as large as a pie plate. She will be admitted very soon. A woman is to be admitted soon for pelvic surgery, a tumor involving uterus and ovaries, it being likely that removal of all these organs will be necessary. I have her under observation and will operate so soon as conditions in hospital justify. In a case such as this, in absence of emergency, I choose my time, taking into consideration work at hand, and try to not over-work our one nurse. On or about the 19th ult. the LADY KINDERSLEY, the Hudson Bay Co's ship, brought to Barrow from Herschel Island Dr. and Mrs. Doyle, he being Acting Ass't Surgeon of the Royal Canadian Police. Mrs. Doyle was brought here for hospital and professional care, having been seriously ill since child-bed last May. In barracks on Herschel Island the Doctor had done all he could for his wife, but he at last threw up his hands and desired help. Capt. and Mrs. Pedersen of the HERMAN recommended us to him, and forthwith he brought the patient. I discovered great need of some surgery. Within a short time of arrival I repaired a badly lacerated uterus, removed debris from interior of that organ, repaired lacerations of perineum, and did some work on rectum. Patient is making a splendid recovery and now for first time in four months is sitting up and is rapidly gaining strength. The Doctor makes his home in Manse, eating and sleeping here. He is a brilliant young man from McGill University in Montreal, has seen army service in China, and in Europe, and for five yrs has been in Northern Canadian territory along Arctic. His wife is a fine woman, a Presbyterian, member of a Montreal church, but the Doctor unfortunately is a Catholic. However, his wife's Calvanism perhaps covers a multitude of faults, and perhaps ere the winter is past we may do him some good. His experience in the Arctic leads him to believe he cannot return to his station ere another summer. We may therefore have to keep them for the year. I will use him to good advantage, if they must remain, in anaesthetics/ Ere his arrival I was put to it to know how to manage in major surgery as to an anaesthetist. In my enforced absence from Hospital at Wainwright, Icy Point, or Eastward if I should attempt that hazardous journey by dog sledge this winter, he will serve me in any ordinary cases in hospital. Account failure of my requisition for food supplies in getting out in time to be filled this year, we have been short of that we felt we would need, altho Dr. Condit allowed us our proportionate share of that ordered for hospital and doctor. The Doctor's coming will add to our perplexity somewhat, but in a case such as this and in face of circumstances we are but glad to share even the little, and we will do our utmost for Dr. Doyle and his wife and hope to send them back to Herschel Island with Mrs. Doyle enjoying perfect heakth. This then is a resume of my surgical and medical work within Hospital. There is much surgery needing attention here, enough to keep me busy this winter. It must be done a little at a time account lack of help in Hospital. Nurses, like doctors, are human beings. They cannot be expected to be on duty twenty-four hours throughout each day and that for weeks at a time. We need and must surely urgently ask for another nurse. We should have her another summer. And in this connection I would strongly recommend that you secure if may be a nurse trained in anaesthesia. There are nurses in New York among the younger women, recent graduates, so trained and quite competent. With the two, I can manage far better, and the nurses will stand up under the strain for a reasonable time, whereas no nurse on earth can indefinitely maintain the pace required when she alone must serve. Mrs. Greist, specially trained in surgery and for many years specializing as a surgical nurse, has assisted me in all my surgical work here, but Miss Dakin has even then to be "first" nurse, "second" nurse, "dirty" nurse, and keep her eyes on the Eskimo assisting in various ways. And then she must care for patients throughout the night as well as in day. It is too much for one woman. It makes for ill temper, wretched nerves, anything saving that a missionary woman should be. Yes, we need another nurse and need her badly. One noteworthy case now in hospital is a little eight yr old boy from Point Barrow, terribly crippled since he was three yrs old, coming to me a week since for examination and treatment. So deformed is he, his ankles were crossed under his chin, emaciated to extreme degree, back crooked, great scars from bed-sores, terribly neglected in many ways. His general condition together with bad heart makes an anaesthetic impossible just now, and we fear he may not live long. It is too late. He should have had our care a year since. But, he nevertheless is securing some little sunshine into his otherwise dark life by being in a soft white bed, with clean bedding, a warm room, with sunshine streaming in upon him at times, and surreounded with pictures, a few toys, a stereoscope with many views taken over to him from the Manse, and proper and nourishing food such as never before had. Intelligent, a manly little fellow, with a sweet smile and appreciative countenance, he appeals strongly to me, and it hurts and hurts badly to feel that probably I can do little if anything for him. I had hoped to do a little repair work (bladder and urinary organs demand surgery) and get his limbs gradually straightened through weights, etc., but it cannot be done unless we can nourish him back somewhat to at least a tolerable physical condition. We will not send him back to that dark and inhospitable igloo, however, and if he must die we will allow him to die with us and surrounded as he is with that which makes for happiness and good cheer.

Our daily medical clinic from 10 A. M. onward is attended by from three or four to twenty patients. These demand careful attention, and Miss Dakin is always in attendance thereon and assists me as I may require. The keeping of records, getting this and that, dressings, douching, washing, et cetera ad infinitum, all makes for much work. On my suggestion Miss Dakin has taken in a young Eskimo woman to try her out as a candidate for training, and to date the young woman is doing tolerable work. But, she is far from being a nurse as yet. Seldom is our medical clinic ended ere 12 M., and sometimes I must see patients in evening from 4 o'c onward, those I failed to reach in morning through lack of time. It takes much time when one has to make uranalyses, microscopic examinations, and otherwise do a case justice as I invariably attempt to do. Just now Dr. Doyle is helping me most kindly as to this detail work. He is in hospital throughout the day from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. and with his wife saving at meal times when he goes over to Manse, and so he is within easy call. He is most attentive to his wife, and that relieved Miss Dakin largely from her care.

Mrs. Eide is doing well as housekeeper. She is apparently striving hard to do the heavy work at hand and in a conscientious manner. Her husband's leaving her an en ciente proved a disappointment to her and a source of grief. Her two little children are quiet and well behaved. Mrs. Eide has a host of good friends and she has the sympathy of all who know conditions. I may say that in my opinion Mr. Eide has not a friend in this village or on this coast. Mrs. Eide did grow sufficiently discouraged recently to take her two children to a new igloo hard by hospital and attempt to make for them a home that she might have the retirement during late evenings and the night. But ~~xxx~~ it proved too hard to go there and build a fire, late in evening after all kitchen work was finished, and so she has moved back to hospital. Mrs. Eide'smany years training in the states has made of her a splendid mother, excellent housekeeper, clean and particular, and she is really a refined a cultured Christian woman of no mean type. My sympathies are strongly in her behalf. I believe her thoroughly conscientious and while she may have tried to protect her husband somewhat yet he was her husband and the father of her children, and we should not charge her too severely for that natural weakness. Her work is hard and her pregnancy so unfortunate under present circumstances naturally discourages her. On the whole, I am ready to defend her as one trying hard to do her duty and her work thoroughly and well. She has the true missionary spirit. While she has made mistakes and may yet make them, yet on the whole her one thought seems to be to serve God and her own race. The whites speak highly of her efforts to help her own people while her husband was cutting so wide a swath here the last year. She helped her people in many quiet ways and without letting others know of her activities. Mrs. Greist has sought to encourage her in every proper way, and the poor woman does need a mother. On one occasion Mrs. Eide became so heart-broken and discouraged over some triviality she approached me with a view to leaving the hospital entirely, joining her own people and attempting to earn her living in some manner yet to be determined. Mrs. Eide is placed directly under the control of Miss Dakin, as she should be, and I have refrained religiously from the slightest seeming interest in her work as housekeeper, my interest being that casually had and properly so as Missionary here and Superintendent in Charge. However, Mrs. Greist and I dissuaded her from this contemplated course and for various reasons, one being that we feel Miss Dakin would be sorely handicapped at this time without Mrs. Eide as housekeeper, and secondly we fail to see how Mrs. Eide could possibly get through the year and without funds. So, plainly and firmly I represented to her the impracticability of such course at this time, and urged her to courageously attack her work and her place in the machine we are seeking to organize, telling her that while her work is in a degree obscure yet it is a most important spoke in the wheel, and that she is as truly serving God therein as tho she went about the village with a Bible and visited her people daily. She dried her tears and thanked me and to date is smiling again. Conditions have tried the stouter hearts, these early days and weeks, and it takes the grace of God some times to sing and whistle the while. But we will all win out yet in this great work, blessed be His name. However, just why I have to be Father Confessor for so many, when I feel the need so seriously myself and would fain go to some "retreat" for strength and renewed courage, is to me a great mystery. But it is necessary for me to go and daily at that.

I asked Miss Dakin to take charge of the Sunday School, which she has done. I could not do it in face of my three services on Sunday, and that on Wednesday night, it being my plan to preach ~~xxx~~ on all four occasions, and to date I have so done.

Heretofore, the Session advises, but one Communion service per year has been had, and that one serving for both this church and that at Point Barrow. The people cautiously asked if it were impossible to have Communion at the Point, and as an alternative if I would permit the elders at Point Barrow to hold the Lord's Supper alone and without my assistance. Of course I explained the utter impossibility of the latter, but ended by promising them a Communion service at Point Barrow as soon after each Communion service at Barrow proper as might be. During the winter I hope to get to Point Barrow each and every Sabbath. And with both sessions I discussed at length the advisability of holding Communion every three months hereafter, and it was at once favorably received. We held Communion service here the last Sunday in September and a blessed time it proved. People came from many miles in-land, having gotten the word in some mysterious manner. People also came from the Point. I had five infant baptisms. In the late evening service the Spirit seemed to be powerfully felt throughout the congregation, and on inviting any to come forward who had never given their hearts to God, five young men arose and at once ~~and at once~~, coming to altar and seeking Christ and finding him. This last Sabbath I went to Point Barrow by sledge, the tundra being covered with snow and the several lakes between here and there frozen to depth of five or six inches and we travelled thereon much of way. I held Communion there as promised. Three infants were presented by the Session for baptism.

At a Congregational Meeting held recently, it was determined to elect two more Ruling Elders, the five had being elderly and oft times absent from village for many weeks hunting and trapping, but one of the number being less than forty-five yrs of age. On my recommendation two of the younger men were elected on regular ballot, and the choice fell upon Roy, the interpreter and school teacher, and upon Foster Panigeo, a man of sterling worth, well educated also. Thus I have two elders who are competent to take charge of a service and intelligently carry it forward. I hope for great things from these two young men.

Two weddings, and the several baptisms mentioned, have been had since my arrival. No deaths have occurred on this coast in meanwhile.

The Bureau of Education supplied the local School and teachers with but ten tons of coal this year, and with no explanation. Mr. Nichols, local sup't Reindeer Service, sought to have natives go to Wainwright for coal, but weather prevented throughout August and September, else whale hunting so engrossed natives they could not think it best to neglect same. I even offered to take motor and attach same to a whale boat and "convoy" the other whale boats to Wainwright (provided we could repair motor in meantime) remaining over Sabbath for special services. This inspired several with a desire to go, but the motor could not be made to run, and ere long it was deemed inadvisable to attempt the trip at all. Just now Mr. Nichols is securing cooperation on part of several men in going in-land three days journey after coal, and other men with dog sledges will follow. Mr. Brower has presented the school with sixty sacks Wainwright coal. I could not feel justified in loaning of our coal supply to the Government. I did say to Mr. Nichols that I would not see him and his wife suffer for coal in their living quarters, but as to supplying the local school I felt that would be straining my authority. Dr. Condit said but this: "The Bureau of Education had equal opportunity with our Board to send coal to Barrow, but failed. I hardly feel that it is now up to us to supply them from that we secured with so much effort and expense, although I hardly know what is best." Notwithstanding the latter portion of Dr. Condit's remark, I have taken the position as above. I hold in my desk a receipt from Rev. Mr. Cram, late Sup't locally of B. of E. showing the school is even now indebted to us for fifty sacks coal "to be repaid during summer of 1921." It is not repaid.

Referring again to lack of certain supplies for Hospital use: Mr. Brower has donated to us some much needed muslin, and Mrs. Greist has hunted up all the old rags, worn muslin garments, etc., she brought with us for such emergencies, and has given them to Miss Dakin, and there were many pounds of them. Had I known conditions I would have brought from Wales the gauze, bandages, and other supplies needed here, which I sold to the Board, and which we left stored in Wales as against the possible arrival of a successor on that field who would perhaps later be given a small hospital. The invoice covering supplies sent here last year was found in manse desk, and plainly shows erasures, and other tampering with. The supplies were stored in manse throughout the last year, and all boxes had been opened and all goods had been unpacked, loosely replaces else scattered here and there throughout upper rooms of manse. While I cannot now know what was originally received from dealers selling these things to the Board, and while I am in no position to raise the question, it nevertheless occurs to me that, possibly Mr. Eide may have disposed of some valuable commodities such as gauze, cotton, alcohol, etc. During the year Mrs. Eide had valiantly done her best for the sick and injured, but she is neither nurse nor physician and her judgment as to supplies would be consequently poor. She may have used certain articles extravagantly. We can therefore at present time but do the best we can.

Ned, the janitor, has done good work and on the whole has been as satisfactory as any one we could well find. Nevertheless he has become dissatisfied and wishes to quit and tells me he wishes to be relieved on or before Nov. 1st. He gives no reason other than, he wishes to return to his old job, that of carrying the mails between here and Kotzebue. While Ned is at times a little careless as to tools and supplies, yet I consider him far above the average Eskimo as to dependibility. And notwithstanding it is necessary at times to speak to him of some forgetfulness and its consequences, yet even that when said with a smile even tho firmly and at times sharply, leaves no sting. Mr. Lopp well said to me, "Joshing the native will get you further with him than will scolding or cross words." Ned and I have gotten along famously and without exception. And because he is so well trained as to many matters about Hospital, I regret exceedingly to have him quit. But he is obdurate. Perhaps I can secure another young man who in time will do as well. Ned had agreed to sleep in basement during colder weather that he might be close by to care for electric and heating plants, in any ~~xxxx~~ emergency in fact. He has been eating two meals per day in hospital, but sleeps at home nightly at present. His mail route will take him away from home many months throughout the year, but in face of this and all other matters his wage with us of$90 the month with coal and oils at cost is not argument sufficient to induce him to remain with the Hospital. So, reluctantly I must allow him to go. The Eskimo while but recently emerged from savagery is nevertheless a proud and sensitive individual and does not readily take orders as is expected from a servant. Those coming to this country to work with and for the native race find it necessary at times to learn this fact. What with Mrs. Eide's troubles and Ned's dissatisfaction, my can of oil used in stilling the troubled waters is well nigh exhausted. However, time heals many wounds and we will all learn. Experience is a good school notwithstanding the tuition is high.

Mrs. Nichols of the local school has taken over the church music, she and her husband being excellent musicians. She has organized a choir which meets Thursday nights with her and is trained with her piano as accompaniment. Mr. Nichols is a violinist of ability. They sing at least one hymn each Sunday in English. Mrs. Nichols is an Episcopalian, but is lending a hand most willingly and very commendably.

I have been so very busy with the hospital work, that of church, etc., and in all probability will continue so engaged, having to go to Point Barrow each Sunday from now on in sledge, and planning these trips both east and west, that I have had to engage a house boy, 17 yrs of age, to care for chores, fires, to act as interpreter in Manse for those coming here for medicines at irregular hours, etc. I am agreeing to pay him merely his board and clothing, and will permit him to attend school. But nevertheless it costs something to board an Eskimo in this country. He eats at my table as a member of the family. I am asking if in your opinion the

Board could assist me as to this matter of expense in view of my fully occupied time and the consequent necessity of keeping this boy. You may not realize how fully occupied I am and there is little probability of any loafing time with me. As yet my work is pushing me, but I prefer soon to be the pusher.

Pardon this very long letter. I could not give you a word picture of conditions in fewer words -- at least I have done my utmost. Had I time to re-write my letter I could boil it down. I write as the thoughts crowd for utterance. And I could write as much more without exhausting my subjects. But through courtesy and regard for your kindly thought I refrain. If you wish briefer notes, command me, and I will try.

Yours for Barrow,

(signed) H. W. GREIST.

P.S. October 31, 1921.

Since writing within letter on the 5th instant, much has occurred. As per instructions, I am writing my purely business communications to Dr. Condit direct. I have made several important suggestions to him, which letter goes on this Nov. 1st mail in company with this to you.

The hospital is full, and has been full nearly all the time in October. There are patients on waiting list. Our work so far has been with people now here or in Point Barrow. When I can get in touch with the many gone East or down at Wainwright I feel sure we will find others needing our care. The number of acute cases of illness is great. I have prescribed for over 300 patients since Dr. Condit left us late in August. -- Some of the three hundred patients are of course "repeaters"--the same people, but in excess of xxx 300 have passed through the examining room in the two months. And we are but getting started. There is going to be much surgery. I have a man with gall stones waiting now for operation. He needs attention badly but we are too crowded to admit him as yet.

As per recommendation to Dr. Condit discussed in detail, I am suggesting the wisdom of building an addition to hospital this coming summer, to contain only surgery and preparation rooms above and on level of course with hospital floor; the lower floor, or that on level with our present basement, to be finished for janitor's quarters. The structire can be economically constructed to the East end of building, and admirably so. Seventeen by twenty-seven feet will give us modern surgery and room desired, and present surgery can then be used as Baby Ward or for three adult beds. Thorough study of situation and our needs has led me to this view.

I am also recommending strongly the erection of an ice house. I am urging against the building of a pipe line from lagood 3/4 mile from hospital, the plan suggested by Mr. Brown, as impracticable for reasons given in detail to Dr. Condit. Its first cost, pipe and freight, will be in excess of cost of lumber and frt thereon for the Ice House, and latter will serve us far better than pipe line. All water for all purposes, pure and good, must at all/times be had from ice. Water had in summer from lagoon is dirty, foul and fit only for laundry (hardly worthy that) and for scrubbing. Local advice from competent men is to effect that the Ice House complete will cost us far less than pipe line and serve our every need. -- This from white men here many yrs. I am therefore strongly urging the Ice House.

I also question wisdom of permanently storing all our eggs in one basket, that is, of putting our fuel under the house. In time, I think it well to build an outside fuel house. But I have not made that recommendation formally as yet and think I shall await another year.

I urge a larger electric light plant, one sufficient to serve every need in Hospital, the out buildings now had and under consideration, the Manse and Church. The present plant is taxed even now and with but 35 lights, the electric washing machine and the ironer. I have recommended that a 150 light plant be put in. In line with this I am making every effort to interest local men to buy this plant if Board shall desire to sell it. Mr. Brower, of the Cape Smith Whaling and Trading Company is interested, as per letter to Dr. Condit, and is taking steps to secure action on part of his people provided you care to take matter up with them.

It is possible that with activities another summer in local oil field we may have plenty of crude oil as fuel. In view of that we will hope for news to relate to you ere another year or 18 mos.

I have had some conversions and several baptisms of infants this month. Since last Sabbath in September I have made Point Barrow every Sunday. And I have as yet failed not in preaching here again that same night, altho it hurries me greatly.

I changed time of morning service here to 10 o'clock, and thus get an hour earlier start. It is now 15 below zero and the trip yesterday was a cold one altho I suffered not.

My audiences are large and increasing. Yesterday I had fully 300 at church galleries nearly full and lower floor occupied nearly.

Mrs. Greist has organized a "Better Babies Club" for the mothers prospective and those with babies. She has them meet in manse weekly for consideration of subjects of interest, for sewing, etc. She also has a class of 15 girls, those from 12 to 17, which meets in Manse every Monday afternoon, for sewing, working for those having children and unable to care for them, etc., etc. These girls are intensely interested in their work. But Mrs. Greist finds a famine of material with which to work, for the poor and destitute. She hopes for mission boxes to contain materials of various sorts, old worn clothing which her class of girls can make over, baby garments, underwear, hose, caps, gowns, safety pins, thread, old ribbons, etc., etc. If any channel through which you can make her needs known such as church publications, please assist her in this laudible enterprise, one in which she seems to find her strong forte. In Wales Mrs. Greist did a monumental work along this line, and no woman anywhere in the Mission field could possibly be loved and even worshipped as was Mrs. Greist by those Wales people for whom she served worthily and well. They learned to admire her because she forced them to retain their self respect by helping them to help themselves.

I am appealing to Rev. Mr. Thomas of Point Hope (Episcopalian missionary) with the hope that he may have a surplus of cotton which he may spare us as against our very great needs. Our total supply has been less than 3 lbs. No hospital in the world could run long on that. Eide must have traded it off as quilting cotton. He succeeded in ruining our prospects for this year in nearly every line, the motor, the dental engine, (but I finally repaired the latter and thoroughly well) the Phonograph, many instruments, some gone entirely, others with missing parts, all saving one qt. of alcohol, many medicines, materials wasted and sold or given away, pulleys with which ice was to have been taken into Ice Room (gave them to a man now 200 miles east from here), rope, etc., etc., ad infinitum. But we are running as a hospital notwithstanding his pernicious attemps to completely cripple us. My requisitions will cover largely our needs against another year, and fortunately Eide will not be here to unpack our supplies when they come in and have first chance at them. Our coal on beach checked up 160 sacks or about that short. What became of it I know not. Eide may be able to explain. I know he traded off a vast quantity of food stuffs for personal articles wanted. And not a week passes but I learn of something more he either sold or gave away. So many of our tools are gone. I am making every effort to collect together and conserve our interests..

Ned, the janitor, has agreed to return within two months for permanent care of hospital. It develops that the post master in Kotzebue in charge mails in this district greatly desired Ned to make this initial trip of the year that he might take up with him personally certain matters pertaining to the mails last year which it seems Ned only can explain. Ned's brother, a young man of worth, a good interpreter, and persona grata to Miss Dakin, takes Ned's place during Ned's absence. Lee has been drilled in care of premises, electric plant, etc., and I anticipate no hazard account the change temporarily. Ned is as competent as any man we are likely to find, has so well learned our ways and the care of everything, is taking so vital interest in our work, I have felt inclined to let him go to Kotzebue under the circumstances, and will hope that he indeed will stick to us on his return. He promises to do so.

But I am sorry to say that Mrs. Eide is altering her disposition, and I am ready to qualify my paragraph written as to her earlier in the month. She is losing interest in her housekeeping work. Possibly with the termination of her pregnancy she may show more interest. Rumor has it now (through a trusted employe to whom she confided her plans) that she is writing for her Wainwright brother to come for her and her children, and that she will desert us this winter. I have yet to take up this matter with her. Miss Dakin and I in conference decided to let her write the letter out on this mail to go on 1st prox. (tomorrow) and after the mail is gone to then quiz her. I cannot consent to any such plan on her part, that of taking "French leave" and without giving Miss Dakin notice, and under existing rushed conditions confronting us. However, Mrs. Eide is under Miss Dakin's orders only, altho I it was who contracted with her as housekeeper for this year, with help of Dr. Condit.

Matters such as above are coming up more or less constantly, but such is true with every business enterprise anywhere. System and team work will tell later on, and we are learning how to handle these natives better all the time. I aim at proficiency and efficiency, and am preaching it at every turn. One needs to smile the while, but at same time one must be firm withall. Haphazzard work along Eskimo lines would prove disastrous in brief period. I must watch tools, coal, oils, everything, and all the time. There is a wide spread idea with this people that "mission" property is public property. Eide countenanced the idea. And Mrs. Eide is thoroughly imbued with the same notion. She as yet is Eide's understudy. She has not forgotten him. She feels that he is amuch abused man. And yet he never treated her kindly. Perhaps when she awakens to fact that he has deserted her, if indeed he has done so, she may feel and act differently. Pending that time, we will do our best. But with the end of current year during which time she is under contract to serve as housekeeper, August next, I recommend that her connecttion with this Mission be terminated if she herself does not terminate it sooner. I also recommend, as in letter to Dr. Condit, that we tender her travelling expenses at the time to Seattle if she elects to return to the States. We then will have fulfilled our moral obligations.

With the hope that you will forget us not in your prayers, that we may in all matters measure up to your expectations, and withal that God may be glorified in our service on this far Northern coast, I am

Dutifully and sincerely yours,

(signed) H. W. GREIST,

Sup't in charge.

One matter has been omitted from my above list of recommendations as to Dr. Condit:--In view of fact we are having so heavy work. I have recommended that with this coming summer another nurse be sent out to assist Miss Dakin. Thus the nurses may divide responsibility. one being on duty at all hours, day and night, when serious cases are had. Miss Dakin has been on ragged edge of collapse, and I was forced to let up on work, turning away cases which merited and ought to have had hospital treatment, doing it quietly and without saying anything to her as to it, saving her feelings thus, and I did it because she was wholly unable to care for them. I feel that another nurse is absolutely necessary. It is either that else limit our work and stop short of doing that we have opportunity to do on this coast.

Another matter: I join with Miss Dakin in urging that a white woman from states, a missionary in spirit, fitted to do some missionary work, be sent out as housekeeper of Hospital, thus relieving Miss Dakin entirely from any and all responsibility as to care of supplies, management of kitchen, etc. This woman then would have kitchen and general supervision of household in her care, and could and would manage finely. But one nurse, burdened with the whole job, housekeeping and nursing as well,--that is utterly beyond any woman. The hospital in Nome, smaller than ours and doing considerably less work, has two graduate nurses in charge, and one white woman from states as housekeeper. It makes for better work, less friction, less worry, less anxiety, and assuredly insures efficiency. As it is with us, all the help are natives. If Miss Dakin wishes to take the air, step out for a few minutes, care for the Sunday School (she is Superintendent and in charge of the Sunday School for two months past) she must leave hospital wholly in care of natives. Mrs. Eide is unfitted to assume that responsibility. Natives then collect in the building and "visit". The other nurse and the white housekeeper would result in some one of the three always being within the building and in charge. I strongly recommend this course on part of Board with the coming summer.

And if possible I would suggest that you secure a nurse who is trained in anaesthesia. While Dr. Doyle is here I am fixed as to that anaesthetic, but with him gone another summer my needs along this line will be acute once more. There are younger nurses competently trained this way, and I hope you may secure suchan one.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. W. Greist.

November 1, 1921.

Rev. Henry W. Greist, M. D.,
Point Barrow, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

Your letter and report have just come, also a carbon copy of letter from you to Dr. Condit in regard to fixing responsibility for ordering supplies, etc., for the hospital and mission.

I am very glad to hear from you and to know that things are well under way in that exceedingly important field. I have two or three things in mind that I want to say to you, not so much because they need to be said, but because we ought always to keep them continually in mind:

1. – That poor mission at Point Barrow as you know has had a distressing time this past year. The retirement of Dr. Spence and the coming of Ride were both hardships to the people. For this reason it is of vital importance that your relation among them should be most sympathetic and helpful. It seems to me also that your widest avenue to their hearts will be your administration as their "beloved physician." Remember also that they are primitive people just emerging into the light of the Gospel and that therefore their physical ills will bulk very largely in their minds and in their conceptions of the Christian religion. It would be well therefore for you to always be ready under any circumstances to treat their physical troubles sympathetically and kindly. Your ministry to them as a physician is just as thoroughly Christian as your ministry to them from the pulpit. It is not this or that but this and that. Furthermore, we have placed the hospital there at large expense and therefore it ought to be made of the largest possible use to those people. The hospital is nothing more than an exhibit of the Christian desire of the Church in this country to serve those people.

2. – In saying this do not understand me to be urging neglect of your distinctly ministerial function. Preaching the Word, teaching the Sunday School, the personal visitation to the people as pastor are of the utmost importance. The point I had in mind in the above paragraph is that your ministry as a physician will open the door all the wider to you as a pastor. Some of our medical missionaries have found the doors closed against them when they have talked the Christian life to these people because they refused to minister to their ills. Even if these ills are fanciful ills they are to be treated consider~~ably~~ately and kindly.

3. – It is a great delight to me to know from your letter that you and the teachers in the public school are getting along in such beautiful harmony. One of the embarrassments of the past was the breach between Dr. & Mrs. Spence and Mr. & Mrs. Cram. The Church and school ought and must work hand in hand for the good of these people, and it is a great joy for me to know that you are doing that.

4. - I want to urge also that you and Miss Dakin work in the same good will and harmony. It would be very unfortunate indeed if a division between you should occur there in the presence of the natives you are trying to elevate into a Christian brotherhood. They will be quick to observe any difference between members of the staff so I want to urge you to maintain such relations that all men there will see in these relationships an exhibit of Christian harmony and fellowship which will be helpful to the whole Arctic region. Many a mission enterprise has been hurt because the Christian workers in it have not gotten along in the way that their religion taught them. I have every confidence, however, in you and Miss Dakin but I think I can appreciate something of the pressure that will now and then be brought upon you to misunderstand each other and fall apart. Your difference already in the matter of ordering supplies is an illustration of the way you will be tested, practically every day in your common service for these people.

5. - My heart goes out to the poor natives at Cape Prince of Wales. We have tried every way that we know of to get a man to them but so far without success. As I wrote you before, we can get plenty of doctors to go but not one of them have an atom of missionary spirit. It is far better to let these people alone than to send an unconsecrated doctor to them who goes for the adventure or some other selfish personal experience. The first qualification is the missionary impulse. I have been thinking and praying the matter over and it has occurred to me that it would be a help to them if you could keep in touch with them every time a mail goes from Point Barrow. Would it not be a good idea if you were to sketch out a sermon to them and have Arthur Nagozaruk read it? I am having some simple tracts sent up to them from our Board of Publication and am writing the session to assure them of our readiness to help in the service and asking them to arrange with him or someone else to have a homily read to them every time they come together. In this way the church there can be kept living until we find some man like yourself to go there and serve them.

6. - I am very glad that you have forewarned us of the intention of Eide to sue the Board for injury to his arm. I do not tjink, however, that there is much danger. His conduct in the past has been so questionable that I do not believe he will want to bring any suit. I am preserving your letter, however, and if he does bring suit we will want you to get affidavits from the people there who know the circumstances and send them down to us. My greatest fear about Eide is that he might turn up in Point Barrow again when he finds that he has gone to the end of his string in the states. If he does, however, you are in power by the Board to deal with him so far as the mission is concerned to the best of your judgment.

I have great sympathy for his wife. Any woman who has endured living with him as long as she has must have some good points about her. Of course we cannot find great fault with her for believing in him and thinking he is a great man. Time will have to be given her to outgrow this. I would therefore urge very strongly that she be treated with all kindness and sympathy and be helped in a Christian way to a larger view of things. Remember she is practically a widow in that far North with a little family on her hands and the Christian attitude toward her ought to be to help her care for them and to rear them so that they may be a help to the Kingdom.

7. - Occasionally you may be placed in a position where you will have to choose between the white people and the natives. I think your policy should be that you are there primarily in the interest of the natives but hold yourself in readiness to give any form of Christian service in your power to anybody, white or native, where needed. Wherever possible keep on the best terms of friendship with white traders and others if they come along. If they need your administration as a physician, give it to them.

8. - I have taken up your request for an increase of salary with the proper committees of the Board and their feeling is this: The salaries have just been raised from $1,600 to $2,000 for men in the Arctic. All the men in the Presbytery are getting just what you are. This is doubtless smaller than you could make in practice, but the Church does not pretend to compete with the world in the matter of financial compensation. Furthermore, after you have served four years in the Arctic you will have one year in this country on full pay together with the expenses of yourself and family out. This means in the end five years compensation for four years of work which is not poor remuneration.

Keep me advised about your movements and any pictures you may take of winter scenes up there send them to me,and be assured of our hearty and earnest prayer.

Very sincerely yours

J[illegible]:M[illegible]L.

November 3, 1921.

Dr. H. W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

In my letter to you of two days ago I neglected to reply to your inquiry in regard to fees charged to white people at the hospital. I think as a general proposition the white people ought to pay, and pay generously, for any attention they receive from you or from the hospital. Outside of the missionaries and the school people the whites are there to make money and consequently ought to pay good fees on account of the very heavy expense of the Board in building and maintaining the hospital. Therefore, the Board's direction is that with the exception of the missionaries and the school teachers the white people be charged reasonable fees, taking into consideration the expense of maintaining the mission there.

As to the natives for their own development, they ought also to pay the mission for hospital and medical service such fees, either in money or in supplies, as is reasonable to expect from them. We must leave the amount entirely to your judgment.

All this with the understanding that no poor person who cannot pay at all is to be turned away without treatment. This is especially true of the natives. Should the school teachers need hospital treatment, a charge should be made sufficient to clear the hospital of expense, and in keeping with their bigger income.

As to your retaining part or all of the fee charged to either white or native, as a general proposition I think it would be better for your influence among those people not to retain any of it for yourself personally, but to have it all go into the treasury of the mission. However, the Board has no objection to your dividing such fees as you may collect from white people with the treasury of the mission - that is, you take half of it personally and credit the Board with the other half, in lieu of the small salary you are receiving, although larger than any other missionary in Alaska or under the care of our Board or the Foreign Board of Missions anywhere in the world. The thing we are anxious about, however, is not to have you suspected in any way by native or white in that region of working for yourself. The Board of Foreign Missions has had large experience in this matter, and out of that experience they have learned that it is always a bad proposition to have a medical missionary receive personal fees for his treatment of white or native people in sickness. We want to leave you large freedom for the exercising of your own judgment, but, at the same time, protect you and the Board in every way possible from any misapprehension on the part of our teavelers or of the natives. The general missionary character of your work requires that you be protected from any appearance of personal profit. Our experience of fifty years in Alaska, and the experience of the Foreign Board all over the world, is to the effect that native people are especially sensitive in matters of this kind.

Having made this statement we leave the matter of dividing the fee from whites between yourself and the treasury of the mission to your judgment, exercising that judgment, of course, so as to protect the good name of the mission and your own reputation as an unselfish, self-sacrificing servant of the Master in that distant land. Furthermore, would not Miss Dakin be entitled to part of the hospital fee for nursing such white patients in case you are remunerated personally by them? It would be unfortunate should she have the feeling that you are profiting by such service while she is not, and this would be especially true inasmuch as she does not receive one-half your salary.

As intimated above, having laid down these general principles, the Board will leave the matter of the whites to your judgment. As to the natives we feel that all that comes from them must go into the treasury so you can say to them, and Miss Dakin can say to them, that none of the compensation they give the hospital goes to you but for the support of the mission which is conducted in their behalf.

Trusting that this will make the matter plain and assuring you again of our prayers and hearty support in your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

December 3, 1921.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

Although this letter will not reach you until long after Christmas it is written out of a heart full of Christmas good wishes for you and all connected with our work at distant Barrow. Prayer is made for you every day in remembrance of the staff, and our daily wishes for your health, happiness and the welfare of the missions are yours.

I have just written Miss Dakin a similar letter assuring her of our vital interest. I asked Miss Dakin to send me a picture of the interior of the hospital, also of herself and of all of the hospital staff, for use in our illustrated lectures. I should like also to have a picture of yourself in your native togs and a picture of yourself with your session, and any other groups connected with the mission that you may feel will be of use in the work of educating the church on what you are doing.

I have talked several times just on Point Barrow and northern Alaska alone showing what slides we have of that distant region, and I find people everywhere profoundly interested and ready to help. In your letters I wish you would tell interesting instances of your work that we can publish and incorporate in our literature. This is particularly true of instances of healing that come under your notice and the good that you, as pastor-physician, and the hospital is able to do for those people.

I wish you would tell me also about the attitude of the white people that might be there toward your work and the mission. These white people have both bodies and souls and it is always a Christlike thing to minister to both when we can. I think you understand clearly enough the attitude that our Board wants you to take about the white people and strangers; who may need you in Point Barrow. I believe I have written about this before. Your first duty, of course, is to natives, to protect them and help them in every possible way. But we would like to have you be like your Master, the servant of all just as far as you can.

Keep us always fully advised of your needs, your work and your welfare. We may not always be able to supply your needs, but we will do the best we can. My feeling is that Northern Alaska has never been presented to the church as it ought to be and we want you to cooperate with us in furnishing material for a more effective instruction of the church about the needs of the Eskimos and what the Board is doing to meet them.

I wish you would also let me know if any additional expense has been incurred in the construction of the hospital since Mr. Brown left. We want to keep the building account separate from the maintenance account for reasons which you will readily understand. Mr. Brown brought with him a record of all money expended for the building up until the time he left. I have just received a letter from the Commonwealth Fund, which erected the building, wanting to know if the expense of construction is completed. I have replied that I cannot answer that question until I hear further from you.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Greist and all the mission people.

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

S. A. CARSON, President. W. M. REYNOLDS, Vice President. BERT VAN VOORST, Cashier.

State Bank of Monticello
Monticello, Ind.

TREASURER'S DEPT.

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1921
TREASURER'S OFFICE

Nov. 3. 1921.

D Marquis

Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y..

Return to

Attention of Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst. and note the accumulation of $ 100.00 due the former Mrs. Greist from the amounts held out of the salary of Dr. H.W. Greist now of Pt. Barrow.

I recently had a long letter from Dr. Greist. He is anxious to effect a compromise with his first wife and make full settlement in a lump sum.

About two weeks ago I talked to his brother who lives in Chicago and looks after the Doctors interests, and together we conferred with Mrs. Greist's attorney. It is our opinion that the case can be settled in full if you do not send her any more money at present, as the former payment of $ 250.00 added to our difficulty in settling with her.

In view of the fact that we are trying to settle in full with Mrs. Greist I hope you will retain for the present the amount on hand.

Yours truly,

S. A. Carson

[illegible]

November 5, 1921.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

Word has just come to me from Seattle that Mr. Eide has left for Nome with declared intention of returning to Point Barrow. He may not carry out this intention, but he expressed it when he left Seattle. If he should come to Point Barrow you are instructed not to let him have any relation whatever with either the hospital or the mission. And if his wife wants to return to him let her do so, but she must then sever her connection absolutely with the hospital. We cannot have any further relations of any sort whatsoever with Eide.

We do not want to take any action that will embarrass either you or Miss Dakin in her management of the hospital, but I am writing her also that in case Eide returns and undertakes to live there Mrs. Eide must have no further relations with the hospital.

With best wishes, I am

Very hastily yours,

JAM;ES

TREASURER'S DEPT.

November 12th, 1921.

Mr. S. A. Carson,
State Bank of Monticello,
Monticello, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of the 3rd inst. which you sent in answer to my letter of the 1st, I beg to say that we will arrange to withhold any further remittance to Mrs. Greist or her representative until such time as you may advise us to the contrary.

We will, therefore, continue to hold from Dr. Greist's salary, as per his request, the sum of $25. each month and hold the accumulated amount here until we can be assured that Mrs. Greist will agree to settle her claims for a definite sum, and to refrain from either persecuting or pursuing Dr. Greist any further.

When this hoped for compromise is fully agreed upon, I will, upon your recommendation and request, forward such amount as may be in our hands up to the limit of the sum agreed upon in the compromise, either to yourself or any other person you may name.

Very truly yours,

VB MG [illegible] Treasurer

11/25/21 + ans't
copy to Mr. Carman
same date.

E. C. [illegible]
1410 E. Speedway
Tucson, Ariz.

Nov. 17th 1921.

John [illegible],
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of October 19th in which you refer to Mr. Carman of [illegible]. I wish to tell you a bit about [illegible] and hope it will help you a bit.

My brother, [illegible], is sick in bed with [illegible] and has not been [illegible] [illegible] of recovering. We have written to many letters telling him of the [illegible] and he writes back that we had better leave him [illegible] again for fear we have made a mistake. If you have any doubt to the extent of his illness we are ready [illegible] to [illegible] any [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] property [illegible] [illegible] part of the mortgage on the place we have taken the remainder of the money to [illegible] him here, trying to from my brother. He said he expected he would have to [illegible] a little help from my father but instead he has had the monthly allowance cut off. He has been here now almost a month and so far I have found him a job [illegible] [illegible]. If I can get a job he might can stay here but if I must [illegible] we will be out of [illegible] and I don't know what we will do with a sick patient on our hands.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] — I [illegible] he was to [illegible] the [illegible] of the beginning [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] all their allowance that my father should [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] understand [illegible] you cut off the monthly allowance that we have my mother. And I also cannot understand why you should care to have a man, to carry on such important work as — the foreign missions with whom [illegible] [illegible] and family [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has never been a [illegible] to bring into this world * [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] them upon the world to get a [illegible]. As for myself, I do not expect help from my father for I am in good health, but my mother and sick brother and so just have got to have some help from some place. I am willing to help all I can but could I get a job here I went to [illegible] a month ago my brother caught cold which developed into double pneumonia and so left with my mother and myself staying up nights to wait and care for him. He is getting over that attack now though, and we hope he will continue to improve.

I wish that you would remember this case and I trust you will be able to aid it in [illegible] I do.

I would be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Frank C. [illegible]

R.R. No. [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible].

I suggest sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Cannon. I have urged the boy to take the matter up with Mr. Cannon direct.

Jim

November 22, 1921.

Rev. H. W. Greist, M.D.,
Barrow, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:-

At the request of Dr. Marquis, I am writing you to ask you to make a very careful, economical and detailed estimate of the budget for Point Barrow for the year 1922-23. Please put the Hospital budget on a paper by itself and the missionary work as you are carrying it on in a separate budget. You will, of course, include the proper provisioning of both the Hospital and the Mission in coal and food, and the probable cost of these articles wherever purchased and the transportation of them. In other words, have every item of expenditure which the Board may be called upon to meet during the next fiscal year, April 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, set forth in detail in these estimates of need.

Hoping that you are well and being greatly prospered in your work, I am,

Cordially yours,

Clerk of the Board.

JD/I.

Prince of Wales [illegible]

(Son of Dr. Griest)

November 25, 1921.

Mr. Elwood C. Greist,
R.R. #2, Box 29,
Tucson, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Greist:-

Your letter of November the seventeenth has been received and considered by the Secretary of the Board. It is his desire that I should say to you that we deeply sympathize with you and with your mother in the hard situation in which you find yourselves, not only by reason of the lack of money but also because of the serious illness of your brother. Very gladly would we be of any service in our power to both you and your brother, but it does not seem possible, at least at present.

Mr. Carson wrote me in the summer that the case was to be tried in September and that he would let me know the decision of the Court. I have not heard from him. I am sending him today a copy of your letter to me and now it is our united judgment that much the better course to pursue is to write directly to Mr. Carson. He will be prepared to hear from you ~~because~~ of the copy of your letter which I am sending him.

Our earnest hope and prayer are that a speedy and righteous decision may be reached and that it may be the will of our Heavenly Father to restore your brother to health and strength.

Very sincerely yours,

JD/I.

November 25, 1921.

Mr. S. A. Carson,
State Bank of Monticello,
Monticello, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Carson:-

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Elwood C. Greist, dated Tucson, Arizona. It is the judgment of the officers here that a copy of it should be sent to you. I assume that the Court has not rendered a decision in the Greist case for you kindly promised to write us when that decision was reached. You expected it to be taken up at the September meeting of the Court. Has there been a postponement of the case? We would be under obligation to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure-

JD/I.

First
Presbyterian Church

East Orange Street

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

FOUNDED BEFORE 1743

November 27, 1921

PASTOR

REV. JOHN T. REEVE, D. D.
140 East Orange Street
Telephone 1562

MISSIONARIES

REV. JAMES WATT
The American Presbyterian Mission
Cawnpore, U. P. India

OUR PARISH IN SEOUL, KOREA
REV. J. S. GALE, D. D., Pastor
Central Presbyterian Church, Seoul

HENRY R. BOYES, M. D.
American Mission
Tripoli, Syria

HENRY W. GREIST, M. D
Point Barrow
Alaska

CHURCH SECRETARY

MISS SARAH WELKER WILLIAMS
Church Telephone 2793–J

CALENDAR 1921

Morning Service

11 o'clock

Prelude. "Scherzo Pastorale" . . . Wareing
Doxology
Invocation and Lord's Prayer
Anthem. "Awake, put on strength" . . . Borton
Responsive Reading. Selection 51
Hymn 52 . . . "Lambeth"
Scripture Lesson
Anthem. "Eye hath not seen" . . . Gaul
Prayer
Offertory. "Andante in D" . . . Mendelssohn
Hymn 507 . . . "Waltham"
Sermon. "The Sin of Moses" . . . Dr. Reeve
Prayer
Hymn 619 . . . "Heaven is my Home"
*Benediction and Silent Prayer
Postlude. "Postlude in D" . . . Steane

Results of Canvass to Date

Current Expenses, **$15,248.10**		Benevolences	**$10,486.84**
Number of Members, **1087**		Woman's Miss. Society	**1,810.10**
Number of Pledges, **846**			**$12,296.94**

Evening Service

Organ Recital

7:15 o'clock

"Allegretto in B-Minor" . . . Guilmant
"Evening Chimes" . . . Wheeldon
"Traumerei" . . . Schumann

7:30 o'clock

Anthem. "If ye walk in my statutes" . . . Chambers
Hymn 530 . . . "He Leadeth Me"
Scripture Lesson.
Anthem. "God, Thou art great" . . . Spohr
Prayer
Offertory. "The Answer" . . . Wolstenholme
Hymn 581 . . . "Retreat"
Sermon. "A Stream Cannot Rise Above Its Source" . . . Dr. Reeve
Prayer
Hymn 483 . . . "Vox Dilecti"
*Benediction and Silent Prayer
Postlude. "Allegro Pomposo" . . . West

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*After Benediction worshipers will kindly resume their seats for a moment of silent prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sunday. 9:45 A. M. Sunday-School—All Departments.
2:30 P. M. **Junior Christian Endeavor.** Leader, Helen Jackson.
5:00 P. M. **Pastor's Class** at the Manse.
6:30 P. M. **Intermediate Christian Endeavor.**
6:30 P. M. **Senior Christian Endeavor.** *Topic in each Society,* "Christian Progress Among the Immigrants." Isa. 43: 1-7. (Home Missionary Meeting).

Monday. 7:45 P. M. **Basket Ball.** Presbyterians vs. Penna. Business College.

Wednesday. 7:00 P. M. **Pastor's Class** in the Session Room.

Thursday. 7:30 P. M. **Choir Practice.**
7:45 P. M. **Basket Ball.** Presbyterians vs. S. S. S. Store.
C. E. Rally—Chapel.

Friday. Evening. **Westminster Guild**—821 Columbia Avenue.
7:30 P. M. **Boy Scouts** in the Gymnasium.
7:45 P. M. **Preparatory Service.**

Prayer Meeting

The Wednesday evening prayer meeting will be omitted this week on account of Preparatory service on Friday night.

Pastor's Class

The Communicants' Class will meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Manse, and on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Session room. All those who are thinking of uniting with the church at our next Communion are invited to be present.

C. E. Rally

There will be a Rally of all the C. E. Societies of the City in our Chapel on Thursday evening, December 1st.

Gifts to Missionaries

The Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society will send a Christmas gift to each one of our church missionaries. Anyone wishing to help toward these gifts may send their contributions to Mrs. John T. Reeve or Franklin Widder.

Ushers' Annual Meeting

The Ushers will hold a meeting in the Breneman Building on Tuesday night, December 6. Election and general good time. Every member is urged to be present.

Communion

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in this church at the morning service on next Sunday, December 4th.

The Preparatory service will be held in the church on Friday evening, December 2nd, at 7:45 o'clock. After this service, the Session will meet to examine candidates for admission into church membership on Confession of Faith and to receive the certificates of those coming from other churches.

Westminster Guild

The meeting of the Westminster Guild will be held on Friday evening at 821 Columbia Avenue. All girls are cordially invited.

Program—Navajo Indians—Mary Armstrong, Emma Carey, Helen Weiler.

Send in the Christmas gifts for Ellis Island.

Y. W. C. A.

For over fifty years the Young Women's Christian Association has been at work in the United States, building day by day for the benefit of women and girls, until it now stands forth one of the greatest women's organizations in the world. From small beginnings the work developed leaders all through the country, the program spreading and expanding to meet the needs of the hour, until today it is known in every part of our land, and at the request of Church Mission Boards has crossed the seas into European, Asiatic and Oriental countries to help our foreign sisters. The local organization requests your loyal support in the budget campaign during the week of November 28th.

Presbyterian Magazine

The New Era Magazine has been changed in name to *The Presbyterian Magazine.* The subscriptions of several of our members have expired. Won't you kindly renew them. This is the official magazine of our denomination and tells of the work that the Church is doing. It should be in every Presbyterian home. The price is only 75c. a year in clubs of ten. Mr. David F. Watt will take your subscription.

An Invitation

A cordial invitation to unite with us at our next Communion is extended to members of other churches who expect to make their residence here and are worshipping with us. We would suggest that they secure their letters at an early date so as to present them to the Session at the Preparatory service.

Week of Prayer

We are happy to announce that George Gordon Mahy, D.D., of Philadelphia. will be with us to conduct the services during the Week of Prayer, January 1st to 8th.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
December 23, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau.

My dear Doctor Condit:

Enclosed herewith I hand you duplicates of such requisitions as were mailed you Nov.1st, together with duplicate of my personal requisition for food stuffs. I am also making such additions on separate sheets as developments have seemed to indicate essential. On last mail I wrote you at very considerable length as you will have had reason to know. With a view to showing you mercy I propose to make this much briefer.
I also gave you formal report of organization of the Wales Church, as requested.

Interest in the purely spiritual work of this Mission continues unabated. Some 18 or 20 of the younger boys have publicly confessed Christ, and five of the young married men either grown lukewarm or never fully surrendered to God have taken a fefinite stand for the Master.
I hope for some accessions to the Church on Communion Day, early in Jan.
Beginning with Sep.29th, I have with exception of one Sunday only held weekly services in Point Barrow, that exception being caused by terrific blizzard which made it practically impossible for man or dog to travel.

I now plan to go to Wainwright January 2d. School closes for the year with Xmas, and Roy will accompany me. I go armed with all possible advance information as to conditions. (I hope to anticipate arrival of the Episcopalian missionary for his two months labors in that village as per reliable report. He had not arrived one week since. Provided my work shall result in an organized church which now appears the probable result, and provided an intimate study of conditions shall seem to justify such course, and pending discovery by Board of a suitable man missionary for that station (to perhaps include Icy Cape,) permit me to thus early suggest a plan which is taking form in my mind. -- That a Bible trained graduate nurse be sought for that station, that a small chapel be erected to at once serve for church, dispensary, community center and recreation room and that two or three living rooms be constructed under same roof. Fuel will cost us practically nothing. The people are awake and expectant. If we do not do our duty the Episcopalins will and soon. I will report fully results of my labors and in detail, but I wish to give you benefit of my preliminary thoughts that in a way you may be digesting my plan as well as be prepared to suggest something better, perhaps.

As reported in my former letter, Mrs. Eide is non persona grata to Miss Dakin and a change in Housekeeper will in all probability be demanded not a later than ~~end of current year,~~ August 1st. I have yet to find a native who dislikes Mrs. Eide -- they universally admire her. She seems to have much influence with them. And I am begining to believe there ~~is~~ are "two sides to the story." My sympathies are swinging to her side in a measure, and largely. Provided A. Eide does not return to Alaska, and provided Mrs. E.

elects to remain in Alaska "To work among my people," as she intimates will be her desire, ~~to permanently do,~~ would you consider putting her in Wainwright on small salary as "Bible Woman" until such time as we can send to that station a better trained and white worker? And if this meets with your approval will you kindly express yourself early, intimating probable maximum wage, taking into consideration that her employment in such capacity will create a precedent as to native workers here and that any salary paid her will set a scale difficult to lower henceforth. Her brother and sister in Wainwright will prove of great help to her. To her brother very largely belongs the credit of maintaining religious interest within the native church in that village. He is keenly interested in not only maintaining it but in seeing the work enlarged, and I believe he will cooperate with Mrs. Eide in a large way. I await your advices.

In November we had 128 "Out" patients, those presenting themselves at Dispensary for treatment or seen in their homes. To date, December shows in excess of one hundred. In November we had our first and only death, the man operated for abscess of liver, but who died from other causes. He had surmounted all but hopeless obstacles, was making a splendid recovery, and we had every reason then to expect an uneventful convalescence. During the fourth week after operation and near midnight he awakened his wife sleeping in same room (she had recently been operated but was up and about at that time,) and discovered to her a violent nose-bleed. She assisted him as best she could, believing he would soon recover therefrom, and she did not awaken Miss Dakin until near 5 A.M. Miss Dakin called Dr. Doyle, sleeping in the house, who responded at once and did all he could for the poor man until my arrival at 9:30. I had not been apprised of the unfortunate condition. We together labored with the patient throughout the day, at least one of us being with him at all times, and indeed we remained with him until his death at next 3 A.M. He bled to death notwithstanding everything science could suggest, and from a ruptured artery of no mean size high within air passages. I since learn he lost a brother under similar circumstances. I experienced no difficulty at time of operation in controlling properly any and all vessels severed, and I had no reason to know him as a "Bleeder." I have operated one case of large abdominal tumor in December, but with no success, discovering on section the utter hopelessness of case and the probable death upon operating table if tumor was dissected out. I therefore was forced to do as is sometimes wise, "back out." The woman is making a beautiful recovery from the exploratory incision, and we will send her to her home very early. I operated another woman for deep abscess of neck, down underneath Jugular and involving Carotid, the woman being a terribly deformed character, with head low down between shoulders. The case was a most difficult one, and she is likewise making a good recovery from the dissected out Tubercular glands altho she is far from ready to return home. Several cases of minor surgery are had, details too numerous to mention. Early after my return from Wainwright I hope to operate a woman with large pelvic tumor. Some cases are hopeless and I am wisely conservative. This hospital was needed years since. Point Barrow seems to be a distressed place, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ there being few healthy people there. I purpose trying to relieve a poor woman of total blindness up there, soon. ⟶ I hope to give her partial sight in one eye. The poor thing seems to have unbounded confidence and places implicit faith in this Hospital and its doctor. And it is but a few short weeks since Point Barrow appeared to think us running this hospital merely to cut Eskimo open to see what is inside them! A few suffering ones relieved has made a great change. In Wales I had but one death. At least five deaths occurred in Barrow during 1921 ere our arrival. In 1920 there were 11 deaths in this one village, 14 in 1919, 16 in 1918, 16 in 1917, etc. Deaths had been running in number about 75% of the births. We hope to tell another story.

Later, — That old woman's eyes are hopeless, and I have had to tell her

As intimated in my last, I discover evidence of much latent Syphilis, or so called "inherited" Lues. Possibly the sinning parent has been two or three generations back, ~~possibly further.~~ It has made for lessened resistance. I have yet to see a primary case, altho there are those who clinically give evidence of tertiary symptoms. I am not prepared to make Wasserman tests. Those afflicted probably contracted it from whalers wrecked and here for the year or winter, many years back. Verilly they left their "Foot prints upon the sands of time." As to Tuberculosis, I do not believe there to be as much of it as I was lead to anticipate. I have seen but one or two active cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis. We occasionally find old ones who are "cured," that is healed. I have seen but two, however, who are in active stages, and one is a woman from Wainwright now here for treatment and soon to be admitted to Hospital, the disease being in upper air passages, and improving even now altho in the village but four weeks and in a native home but under our care. The other case is a pulmonary one and in a boy, the fellow who ran away from Hospital while insane. He was greatly improved after three weeks treatment only, phenomenally improving, we having made him sleep throughout every night with an open window at his side, but under heavy blankets, and throughout day having all the air and nourishing food which our limited supplies would justify. He is now "back-sliding" physically and would like to return to Hospital, but Miss Dakin is loath to have him. She fears a return of his insanity. With more room at our disposal, and ~~other~~ another nurse, that one may be awake and on duty at all times, I believe we could eradicate Tuberculosis from this coast. But it will mean a Tuberculosis ward, isolation from other patients, and additional help. It will also mean a plentiful supply of milk, etc., etc.

I would reiterate my suggestion made in November mail, that we ought have a responsible white woman House-Keeper, one to fully relieve Miss Dakin from that responsibility, one armed with full authority as to that department. Further study leads me to believe this imperative. I think it will be impossible for Miss Dakin to find a native woman who will satisfy her, and the Eskimo cannot be handled as are New York servants. Were Miss Dakin younger possibly she would succeed better with them, but she unfortuately is inclined to be mercurial, at times cross, hyper-critical, and even ill tempered. I speak with all caution and in a Christian spirit, but I cannot do other than speak plainly to you my superior. I will admit that these early months have been trying to the nerves of all, and possibly matters will improve. Miss Dakin is at times angelic in temperament -- can be when she tries. Perhaps with less responsibility she would get on better with the help. We need the House-Keeper, and also another nurse. That other nurse should be thoroughly trained in surgery. Miss Dakin is lacking as to surgical training. Miss Dakin has seemed to feel offended in that her authority throughout the Hospital is not supreme. She appears to have come to Alaska believing she would be superintendent and in complete charge, any doctor here to be merely a visiting one to prescribe and then leave. I have in all things sought to be diplomatic and careful. Studiously I have refrained, and religiously, from encroaching upon her prerogatives. I know the proper position of Head Nurse, and House-Keeper, and I appreciate peculiar conditions here. I have used largely of "oil" to quiet troubled waters, but there is a proper limit to reasonable things. I am striving hard to maintain the stato quo. Miss Dakin has never attended divine service since you left, either on Sunday or Prayer Mtg. True, she cares for Sunday School as Sup't, but she will not go to church. She did attend the funeral of the man dead in Hospital, but that is the only time she has ~~been in church.~~ attended services. I do not care for this personally, notwithstanding it is a reflection, but it does not "set well" with the natives. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols attend regularly and are active in choir, and Mrs. G. attends as oft as she can. I ought perhaps say, I make it my rule to go to the Hospital at 10 A.M., see such patients as are there in "Out" department (or in the Medical Clinic,) then visit those in wards, and then leave unless any matters claim special attention about the building, either made known to me by janitor or by Miss Dakin. I never "loaf" about the building, never. I do not concern myself as to the kitchen department, or any other department not properly coming under my immediate supervision unless asked thereabouts by Miss Dakin. I do watch the Electric Light outfit, and the coal, the tools, and many matters of this character which rightfully claim my care. I do it all in a quiet, unostentatious way calculated to grate upon the nerves of none. I go in cheerfully and leave in the same spirit. I need not ~~[illegible]~~ ~~I need not [illegible]~~ to defend my professional bearing. Dr. and Mrs. Doyle have been about the Hospital many weeks, and know whereof I speak. Dr. P. E. Doyle is a gentleman of the highest type. I am yet hoping for better things. I am striving to the utmost to surmount that which would destroy or break down morale, and we may get out of the woods yet. At times Miss Dakin appears to be striving to the utmost to do her full duty, and then -- well, it is all off. I pass over much, ignore many things rather than take chances at creating an angry scene. Perhaps I have yet to learn how to handle her. I am seeking Divine help in a trying position.

A manufacturing concern in Nome has put on the market a "super-heater", an attachment calculated to utelize all the heat in gases and smoke from heating stoves otherwise lost in flue. Most of the Nome merchants have it installed in their establishments and are enthusiastic boosters. Mr. Brower brought two of them to Barrow this summer, one intended for the Church provided the Missionary in Charge should prove disposed to try it. He offered it to us at cost, $25 in Nome, plus $5 freight. It is claimed to save 25% of the fuel otherwise used. I decided to buy it, and it is installed and assuredly so far is giving excellent satisfaction. I think it will pay for itself within the second month, even with the few fires we have. The fuel problem at Church, both as to coal, gasoline and kerosine, has proven disquieting. The church is hard to heat but even so the janitors were using fuel too lavishly. For long it has been the custom to take it turn about doing janitor service, a new man taking the job each week. A Christian Endeavor committee appoints those to this service. It is manifestly impossible to train a new man weekly. It has made for broken lamps, destroyed mantles on gas lamps, excessive use of coal, and general grief. One solution seems possible, the employment of one man to this work, but no one man is always in the village. As a dernier resorte I have adopted this plan: I asked a general ~~[illegible]~~ meeting of the men of the church to whom I made an urgent appeal, ~~to~~ asked the to nominate a committee of four good men to serve as immediately responsible to me for janitor service. I will hold these four men to account, as to amount of coal used (I could not previously secure report as to how much they are using,) oil and gasoline and lamp fixtures.

Another matter is claiming attention. Too many meetings were held during the week. I have tried to bunch them on Sunday afternoon. Juniors are now announced for 4 P.M., the Senior Endeavor for 5 P.M., and I am asking the Y.P.S.C.E. to hold their monthly "Promise" meeting (or that which in the states is termed the Consecration meeting, at regular hour on Sundays rather than on Monday afternoons as has been done for many years. They were supposed to meet at 5 P.M., monthly, but I have discovered a growing tendency to extend this time until this month they rang the first bell at 2 P.M., began the service at or near 3 o'c and adjourned not until after 8 P.M. and with red hot stoves. With all kindliness I have told them that such a meeting is not necessary, that it is wasteful as to many matters. Prayer meeting would last ~~[illegible]~~ hours did I consent.

bu

Through carelessness a large casting of the electric washer was broken. After 21 hours actual labor I succeeded on third attempt at its repair. The furnace was made to serve as a make-shift forge (but poor, even so,) but without proper tongs, hammer, drills, rivets, etc., it proved all but impossible. Howver, I did succeed, and am proud of my job. While I believe the repaired part servicable for at least a time, nevertheless I am asking that a duplicate casting be sent out. I believe Miss Dakin is giving you number of broken part, but lest she forget I will make it part of my requisition also.

So soon as Mrs. Doyle could be removed from Hospital to such home as they could inaugurate here, she was taken to a room over school house, that occupied by the Browns, and they are comfortably fixed with such outfit as was supplied them from all our homes. I consented to let the Doctor have coal at cost to us, $65 per ton, twenty sacks counted as ton. It had to be this else we would necessarily take them in for the year, and for reasons we could not well do it. Four tons is the maximum amount estimated as their need for the remainder of year, until such time as the Lady Kindersley calls to take them back East. Unless orders are received to contrary, I will pay such sum as he pays for coal, to Mr. Bo Brower as credit on such account as we may have there, and report same through your office. I take it of course that you have my former letter advising that Dr. Doyle, Surgeon of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed on Herschel Island, brought his wife to us in September in bad way and for treatment and surgery. Following such surgery as I found essential she has made a splendid recovery and undoubtedly we saved her life. She is a Presbyterian, he a Catholic. He has given me great help as to anaesthetics, and in my absence down coast and Eastward he will prove of great value locally. He is a McGill University man, thoroughly educated and most capable as physician. They express warm appreciation of our services. Ere presenting any bill for Hospital care of his wife I await reply to that letter I wrote to Board covering similar emergencies, as to what price to charge white patients. However, it is customary under any and all circumstances to make a special reduction to medical men as to hospital fees, and in this case we have a needy Presbyterian girl on the arctic coast, far from home and other help, and her husband a physician, disposed to assist us in her care and actually taking practically all care of his wife while with us, thus relieving Miss Dakin, and has since arrival assisted me in a very material way, doing that which otherwise would have caused great embarassment, the anaesthetics. Barring a nominal charge to cover cost of supplies, food stuffs for Mrs. Doyle, laundry, etc., I recommend no fee be charged the Doctor. I await your orders.

I submit the possibility of our coal supply being exhausted ere August, 1923. While I have and yet am striving to the utmost to conserve that we have, nevertheless it occurs to me as good business to maintain a surplus. To exhaust our supply ere another arrives, would mean serious embarassment. And the history of the past as to this Mission will indicate the ever present possibility of a shipment going astray, or failing to reach Barrow. Therefore, my suggestion. I would recommend at least fifty tons for August, 1922, delivery.

Some time in October a "light fingered" individual found all my money, hidden high upon a dark shelf within a closet, and took every cent I have in Alaska. My wallet was torn open in his haste and emptied, then tossed far back in another portion, and the small wooden box in which silver was kept was removed entirely. I have lost other things of value. Mrs. G. has missed much, a dress, a hair ornament, a heavy pair of German wool socks, and we fear much of our food stuffs are being carried away. I have no positive clews, altho I am suspicious as to one young man in whose possession I later found one of the two keys to Manse front (outside) door. During my absence at Hospital or Church, parties can enter public office and thence go directly up-stairs without Mrs. G. knowing it if she be in living apartments. Mrs. G's sewing class brings many girls of from 12 to 16 here, and they at times take liberties over the house. I have surprised natives in our bedrooms up-stairs under questionable circumstances, when they had no possible business on upper floor. Howver, I have never had evidence justifying accusation. Perhaps in times past these people were more or less privileged within the Manse, at least such was true while Eide was here, and furthermore he promulgated the general idea that "Everything belonging to Mission belongs to Natives." Mr. Brower is lending me every possible assistance in a quiet way as to apprehending the party who took my money. The theft has been reported down coast to traders and to Commissioner in Kotzebue where the young man recently went, and if he spend money they will report same to me. The young man had no possible source of money other than my wallet. He knew the Manse intimately, and was in my family for some weeks and we think he discovered location of my "bank." He is Secretary of our Sunday School. I will tread softly and will hasten slowly lest possibly I make mistake. If I fail in discovering clew to the several thefts, apparently still going on since this boy left Barrow, I shall publicly appeal to the church people to assist me in ferreting out the matter, and in mean time will forbid the manse to any saving a very few we can implicitly trust. I can ill afford to lose all my money, and even less can I afford to lose my milk and sugar and meat. Not one item was ever taken from the Wales Mission, and we grew to trust that people and I yet believe no thieves are there. But I must revise my opinion as to some one or more of Barrow people. I yet feel the influence of Eide's work among this people, but said fruits are not fruits of the Spirit.

I have checked up with Mr. Brower all bills paid through his Company, and we are within one cent of each other. I am making vouchers and enclose herewith. I am giving itemized statement, showing under several heads avenues of expense, "To Complete Hospital," "Labor and wage account," "Ice Account," etc., etc., not forgetting cost of housing coal last September. Some $71.95 of the total draft represents orders drawn by Mr. Brown, presumably in completing Hospital. I do not include Mr. Brown's orders in my own vouchers, but in my financial statement will show matters as best I know. I am reporting all these matters directly to your office, and to the Treasurer through you. Mr. Banks asked me last year to address him always through you, and hence I do, and will continue to so do pending further instructions. I gave Mr. Brower draft to cover all to date, $1735.31. and draft to Bureau of Education for 36.53.

I would call your attention to one matter. I brought my own sled with me from Wales and am using same in all my work at Pt. Barrow, and will use it in my long trips this winter down coast or to the Eastward. The natives' sleds here, as Dr. Spence will tell you, are poor, ~~[illegible]~~ hard to ride in, and in poor shape. But my sled needed "Iron Wood" runners in this cold country, and it became necessary to remove the steel shoes for the season of cold. Mr. Brower sold me the proper material for the alterations, costing a total amount of $8.50. I also hired (~~$4.60~~) one native to assist Mr. Brower in making the alterations, Mr. B. having insisted that I take the sled to his store and allow him to oversee the job as I was suffering from crippled arm from severe burn at hands of a careless native girl. I have taken the liberty to charge this material $8.50 and work $4.60 to the Board and so show by itemized statement. If I am not justified in this, you will "call" me, but my expenses travelling were understood to be paid by the Board, and this expense is purely caused by such work. I never use the sled for other than evangelical service.

And because this sled is used solely for evangelical work, if the Board shall later on feel disposed to pay me its cost in Nules, $50, I would appreciate same. It is a good investment as sleds of natives are poor, rough riding (as Dr. Spence will testify,) and are a source of grief to the passenger.

The thief aforesaid broke open one of the two pails of candy sent this Mission by the First Church in Seattle (taken over by you from Dide,) while in storage up-stairs here, and removed near ten pounds. This leaving insufficient for the Church at Christmas time, I made a strong appeal to Miss Dakin to allow us some of that sent with Hospital supplies which she claimed was solely for Hospital use, not for general mission purposes. Miss Dakin allowed us one bucket of candy and a portion of peanuts, but the nuts thus secured failed to "go around," and the last fifty bags for children contained none. That popping corn here from last year (50 lbs) proved generous in quantity and all will receive a goodly portion. Mrs. G. and Mrs. Bloomfield have had their committee at work for a week preparing for the "Tree," and all will be remembered. Mr. Brower sent to us a big bag of toys, perhaps near 100, which will go to the little ones. Our Christmas promises to be up to the usual standard for Barrow. I will not have time to refer further thereto. In this connection permit me to suggest that candy etc be sent another year designated as for the Xmas Church entertainment, provided you intend it for such purpose, and thus embarassment and complications will be avoided.

Because one of our employes could buy a skin from the Native Cooperative store so much cheaper than from the Cape Smith Whaling and Trading Company he desired that I would draw order on native store for sufficient to cover, and Mr. Nichols consenting I did so as shown in financial report. I trust this is satisfactory. I am paying same by draft as with the larger bill to C.S.W.& T. CO. If the CoOp. Store people put in larger stock next year, we may be asked to continue this as circumstances may afford. Kindly express your wishes.

Not only am I making additions to my personal requisition, but ~~xxx~~ am specifying particularly brand of bacon I wish. I believe I told you that the bacon sent the Hospital this year, some of which we secured, is poor, and that we cannot use it. I am disposing of it. The Alaska Seal "Premium" brand of Swift is always good, according to Mr. Brower, and that we got last year was most excellent. I will appreciate your kindly offices as to seeing that we get the kind we wish. I told Captain Pederson as to this when he was here last, and he expressed surprise, believing he had bought "Premium" brand, but he was mistaken. ~~I omitted lard from my requisitoon entirely, and am making note thereof now.~~ Sugar order must be increased as our supply will last hardly through half of this year. We are now on very short rations. I am therefore ordering largely -- sufficient. I ordered twelve cases of milk, and I want twelve cases.

I am requisitioning some small special tools, used by watch-makers. These are essential to working with spectacles, fitting and repairing. I also need them in work with dental engine, etc. I trust you will not use your "blue pencil" on this felt need. The clocks have been all out of repair, also, and it is up to me to look after them.

Referring again to Xmas supplies for the Church. I recommend that you consign 50 lbs peanuts, 50 lbs pop-corn, and three buckets candy. And if you care to send them to me I guarantee that they will be used as intended. Three hundred fifty bags were made up and used, but in 50 there were no peanuts and but little candy in others.

Mrs. G. is appealing to a friend, President of the Womens' Missionary Societies of Indianapolis Presbytery, who has been in touch with her since our arrival in Alaska, to send her many things essential to the Xmas occasion next year. -- but she is not asking for candy, nuts, etc.

Of passing interest, possibly, the apples you brought me from Home are yet in fine shape, such as are left. We have in all found but one spoiling, all others now being solid, and I really believe we could keep the remainder until summer.

For some weeks previous to Xmas Mrs. G's sewing class had been busy preparing garments for the many in need, working over stuff sent in boxes, or making from new material either bought, or supplied by the Bureau of Education. Mrs. G. personally made many dresses for young girls in which they appeared Xmas night in t the entertainment. Others here either do not possess the skill, else are lacking in interest, and it seems to fall to the lot of Mrs. G. to "mother" them all. Practically every kid in the village received some sort of garment for Xmas. The day before Xmas Mrs. G. cut out, and made, five complete shirts for boys. She went to bed but once or twice before midnight in two weeks. We served over one hundred meals that week to natives and whites here at manse assisting in the preparations. If my purce were as large as Mrs. G's heart, all would be well.

I am asking for a wash-boiler for manse. The only one here is an old one, discarded as useless, the Eides having used a new one now in Hospital. I have tried to repair this old one and it is serving, but -- "under protest."

I am closing my letter Dec.30. The mail is not yet here. Ned was expected back Dec.25th.

The Electric light plant is running o.k., but needs frequent coddling. It must be run from ten to fifteen hours daily to supply the current needed in Hospital. With the coming of more daylight it will not be so constantly under pressure. I am watching that plant closely. These Eskimo like to tinker, and unless I am most watchful they will use monkey wrench, hammer, or what not in the effort to make it run when recalcitrant. I have given positive unequivocal orders that no tinkering must be had during my absence, that if Dr. Doyle cannot comprehend such matters as may arise, then to let the machine rest until my return. We have had to go to coal oil lights more than once. The Washing machine has again broken down, but will run after a fashion until my return when I must again turn black-smith. These people are like children, so irresponsible. They break a thing, are sorry, but will do the same thing over again tomorrow and through similer carelessness. Miss Dakin cannot watch that machine every minute it runs. Ned will ruin a chisel through cutting into a nail, put that chisel away, get another and in a few minutes repeat the entire performance. They are all alike. Every saw we have is now out of commission saving one I brought to the manse and hid for emergency and use. Hammers are thrown down where used. Shovels are laid down in blinding snow storm and lost unless I see them on coming to Hospital. I use great tact, kindliness, perseverence, as that is what it takes. And yet, it requires a deal of patiencee. I am determined to conserve our machinery and tools at every hazard saving loss of Christian spirit.

With every good wish for the New Year, and with personal regards, I remain

Dutifully yours,

H.W.Greist

Please return my personal grocery requisition - I have no copy and cannot take time to make copy now. — H.W.G.

S. A. CARSON, President. W. M. REYNOLDS, Vice President. BERT VAN VOORST, Cashier.

State Bank of Monticello
Monticello, Ind.

Dec. 24. 1921.

Mrs. Evalena E. Greist,
Tucson, Ariz..

Dear Madam:-

Yours of the 9th inst. is awaiting an answer. I have no personal interest in the matters between yourself and Dr. Greist and was only drawn into it by reason of my desire to see the difficulty settled.

I have suggested to Dr. Marquis of the Board of Home Missions, and to Dr. Greist's brother in Chicago, and to your attorney here, Mr. Kassabaum, the payment by Dr. Greist to you of a lump sum in full payment of all alimony due you and to become due, thus closing the case, and I have done this only in the interest of the church.

I certainly sympathize with you in the sickness of your son and earnestly hope that he may be helped by the change of climate.

If you could see your way clear to name a sum to your attorneys authorizing them to make full settlement for all time [illegible] alimony and take the matter up with Mr.L.T. Greist, who is in the First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago, it might be possible to settle the case for all time and that is my only interest in the matter. I am not authorized to act for any one and represent no one either in the controversy or its settlement.

Yours truly,

S. A. Carson

Barrow, Alaska

PROGRAM FOR CHRISTMAS EVE ENTERTAINMENT

1. Opening chorus, by grade children, "Wave the Banners."
2. "Christmas Greeting" verse, by Bobby Brower.
3. "MERRY CHRISTMAS" verses, by 14 children.
4. "Clapping Song" by Primary children.
5. Tableau, with choir singing, "Holy Night."
6. Playlet, by grade children, "The Winter Picnic", including:
   - a. "Keeping Christmas Day" recitation by Jennie.
   - b. "Legend of the Fir Tree" " " Ray.
   - c. "We Three Kings" song by David, Bert & Guy.
   - d. "High upon a Hillside" verses by Roxie, Ross, Beulah & Kate Neayok.
   - e. "The Angels of Christmas" recitation by Thea.
   - f. "Merry Christmas" song by Jeannette Bloomfield & Kate Allen.
   - g. "Something Worth While" recitation by Bud.
   - h. "The Christchild" verses by Cornelia, Percy, Bertha Kunana & Willie.
   - i. "My Christmas Dream" recitation by Fred.
7. "Laughing Song" by grade children.
8. "Lullaby Drill" by Primary children, with chorus of grade children.
9. Tableau, with male quartet singing, "While Shepherds Watched".
10. Bell Drill, by 8 children, with organ & violin.
11. Songs by male quartet, "I've been workin' on the Railroad," and "The Bulldog and the Bullfrog."
12. Song by grade children, "The Little Fir Tree."
13. Dr. Greist's talk, and distribution of presents. ([illegible])
14. "Doxology" sung by all present, in Eskimo.

> "Away in a Manger" song by grade children.

Dr Greist's letter Dec 30.

1. Reports surgical cases
2. Asks for addition to hospital.
3. Announces his purpose to visit Wainwright. Will probably organize a Presbyt. Church. Thereby "beat" the Episcopalian missionary who expects to visit Wainwright.
4. Proposes making a trip of 200 miles East to Demarcation Point in March.
5. Five young men to unite with the Church. Eighteen Enquirers
6. Mrs. Greist did much for the Christmas festival

Barrow,Alaska.
December 31,1921.

Dear Dr.Condit;-

I am enclosing duplicate lists of those I sent in November. I have added seven things to the bottom of the list on the third sheet. I did not intend ordering three pails of candy. But I would like one pail which I could use in the hospital. Dr.Greist said about forty pounds of the Christmas candy was stolen from his house. He thinks by those working for him. So he sent for some and I sent a pail of it over. He wants to do the ordering for most of the things for the hospital so the other things will be on his lists. Mrs. Greist says the Mission has to supply them with brooms,matches,etc. so she is getting them from here as she knows I have plenty this year. I do not remember if I mentioned that in my last letter.

We had a very good time this Christmas. Mrs.Nichols and I got up the entertainment which I will enclose a program of. She did most of the work of training. Mr.Nichols had charge of the decorating and Mrs.Greist had charge of the tree and presents. Mr.Bloomfield was Santa Claus. If the natives have presents for others they bring them to the Christmas tree to be given out. The first patient we had May, Geo.Leavitt's wife,gave me fur trimming for the top of boots.

Sunday we all had lunch at Mrs.Bloomfield'sand Monday we all went to Mr.Brower's for dinner and the evening. I had a little tree here for the children Monday and candy,popcorn,peanuts and a little toy for those coming in. Not many came Monday but the news spread so Tuesday there were people here all day so I am hoping for another supply of toys this summer. The days have been very busy but happy. I was very much surprised to get a box of candy from Mr.Hendee which he sent up from Wainwright.

We have four patients at present. The little boywho has been here three months;a dreadfully deformed woman who cannot walk and was operated on for abscess on her neck;another who was operated on the first part of December.She was found to have cancer so nothing can be done. She may get well enough to go home for a while. Then yesterday the doctor took in a bad tuberculosis woman from Wainwright. So far we have had twenty-two patients in the hospital averaging a stay of over twenty-four days.

When Mr.Bailey was here he heard of our shortage of cotton and has sent us up two pounds which ~~will help us out considerably.~~

Dr.Greist is planning to go to Wainwright next week,I believe,and Dr.Doyle is to tend to his work here while he is gone.

I hear Mr.Hendee has just come up from Wainwright. The mail had not reached there when he left. Ned's father says if Ned does not get here by Monday he will start out to look for him. I am wondering if you were able to send us any gauze or cotton from Nome.

I believe we are using a great deal of coal tho I seldom have the second furnace going.

Mrs.Eide has said nothing about leaving. I am wondering if she intends waiting till the latter part of January. Helen is doing better than I thort she could but I think I will always have to oversee everything. Lee has taken care of things well. He is quiet around the house and I like him staying here nights for he gets the fire started early mornings.

Remember me to Mrs.Condit.

Sincerely

Florence C. Dakin

D

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
January 21, 1922.
"The Day the Sun Comes Back"

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D., Ph.D.,
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

I wrote you late in December, that mail leaving here January 2d. However, for reasons that mail will have been greatly delayed en route, and notwithstanding this present letter cannot leave here until Mch.1st nevertheless it is likely to overhaul my former at Kotzebue and therewith travel to New York. The mails of late December and early January have suffered many vicissitudes, but as it would require a Rex Beach to do it justice I leave it.

While the matter is fresh in my mind I wish to report in detail my recent trip down to Wainwright. I will leave to another letter those various matters which may properly be discussed on Mch.1st mail, which letter will accompany this.

Rev. Dr. Condit orally instructed that I go down to Wainwright at my early convenience and for such evangelical work as the occasion might offer, recommending that "Some sort of organization be there perfected among that people who for long have worshipped without the aid of a missionary." He gave me plenty of "rope," or rather he noticably declined to "tie any strings to me." I was left to work out my own plans. Certain rumors through native channels, coupled with reports from white communicants of the Episcopalian faith residing here, to effect that the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Point Hope had intended to spend some eight weeks in Wainwright for special evangelical labor this winter, disquieted me and caused me to plan an early visit down coast. I have reason now to believe those reports were either exagerrated else wholly unfounded. And yet, an intelligent Episcopalian here, in close touch with Mr. Thomas, a white man in employ of Mr. Brower, expressed himself somewhat as follows on more than one occasion: "As you Presbyterians have for long neglected that field, it seems to be up to us as a Church to go in and care for Wainwright." Be the truth what it may, it at least acted as a stimulus and I got "busy" so soon as I could possibly get away from the many many duties pressing me here. I had reports of many violent storms down coast and travel was reported most difficult, unusually hazardous, more so than in many years, account the remarkably rough condition of shore ice. Ordinarily travel between here and Wainwright is had out upon the ice and the trail is almost always good, but one must this winter travel upon land all the way with exception of less than fifteen miles. And the snows are said to be deeper than in long years, the gulches filled dangerously deep, and men and teams bury themselves if great care is not had. I secured from responsible men all possible advice and practical help. Mr. Brower kindly rendered me much aid. I equipped myself against any possible contingency, seemingly. And on the 3d inst I left Barrow for Wainwright.

I had engaged to accompany me two young elders, Roy and Foster, both recently ordained. Roy is Assistant Government teacher here and Church Interpreter, and Foster speaks excellent English as well. The two could muster but 14 dogs fit for the trail and some of these were thin and below par. The natives' dogs are almost universally ill fed and poor, far below the average team owned by whites. Hunting has been bad for a year and feed is scarce and at a premium. But the lack of food does not complete the story; natives are accustomed to chain their dogs without, and exposure to low temperature and storm coupled with lack of food is the secret of weakened dogs. I commissioned these men to seek out six additional dogs, the best they could find, and thus reinforced we had two teams of ten dogs each. I sought to carry sufficient food as against an enforced camp of some days, not wishing to repeat Mr. Brower's experience between Wainwright and Icy Cape in which journey of sixty miles he was caught in a blizzard and within the six days every dog was dead from starvation and frost, and Mr. Brower was forced to eat his dogs to sustain himself ere he could secure help. Whites and others insisted I must be prepared as against like delay en route. Hence, I went prepared.

I had purchased an ample supply of food stuffs and dog feed, and with tent and sleeping bags we left with every favorable prospect. The trip of 110 miles as the ship sails, and as teams ordinarily travel (along shore but out upon ice,) was made much further account the necessity mentioned above, that of travel upon tundra excepting only some twelve to fifteen miles, and the trip required five full days of hard sledging. Teams have made the trip in two days, in favorable weather and in April upon ice. Our first night was spent with natives in an igloo some twenty miles distant, wherein that night there rested some twelve adults. I had a short service, with reading of the Word and comments thereon, ere bed-time. Our second night out was spent in my small Wyoming tent, 8 x 8, with temperature hugging the minus thirty mark, a howling blast blowing, the air full of driving snow, and sand from some exposed bit of tundra. However, we slept warmly in our bags even tho crowded. The third night out was again spent in my tent, which was pitched within an old deserted deer herders' cabin which we found drifted half-full of snow which was shovelled out sufficiently to allow room for the tent. Two trappers hard by in a tiny dug-out measuring within not more than 4 ft wide, 3½ ft tall and 5 ft long, warmed with a stove made from a five-gallon-oil-tin, assisted the two elders in clearing out the cabin and in getting the tent up while I was forced by them into the tiny cigar box of a home wherein I found wonderful cheer. I omitted saying that, at the last minute it was determined to take with us Roy's wife and baby and to the home of her mother in Wainwright and for the reason that the critical fuel famine within Government School circles here had apparently made it impossible for Roy to have his share of the fuel for his residence, and he magnanimously released his claim in favor of the Teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, and without drift wood, blubber or other fuel, he finally decided to take his small family to Wainwright for remainder of winter. Under the circumstances I consented to this additional burden. Mrs. Roy walked much of the distance with Baby in her parka, and both mother and child experienced no inconvenience altho it did add to my problems as to sleeping space within that small tent made for two. One of these two trappers proved to be her step-father, and he did his utmost to make us comfortable. I repaid him and his companion later by sending in two generous dishes of hot reindeer stew with beans (both previously cooked at home and frozen ready to be thawed out and served with minimum difficulty,) which they appeared to appreciate. These two commodities boiled in one pot, and with "dumplings," tasted good, and the hot coffee put new life into us and we again slept well and soundly if in peculiar quarters. The fourth night was spent in a good home within a small village of some eight families tweny miles this side of Wainwright, "Atanna." Within this village I found several sick, one child being critically ill to whom I gave close attention and had the satisfaction in leaving much improved next morning. After supper that night I addressed an audience of 31 souls within that home, not including my own party, and because several were members of our Barrow Church whom I had never before seen, they appeared more than pleased to have the Word preached to them and to join in their old time songs sung in Eskimo. I here baptised one child, the parents being members of this church. The night of the fifth day found us in Wainwright, and here I was warmly greeted by that prince of old timers, that man of the Big Heart, Jim Allan, and before I could leave my sled. He insisted in no uncertain tones on my being his guest while in Wainwright, and at once made me comfortable and ere long served me a good hot dinner. He is an Episcopalian, but takes great delight in entertaining every missionary travelling through his village, and apparently believes it his very great privilege, a "Concession" to be zealously guarded. I remained his house gueat throughout the eight days I remained in Wainwright.

Arriving late Saturday night, I made a formal call nevertheless upon the Government teacher there, a Mr. Ward. Rev. Dr. Condit had warned me of this man, to be on my guard as to him, reserved etc., and yet had suggested that I neglect not the amenities. Being nominally in charge of the wellfare of the natives in all particulars, educationally, medically, and spiritually as well, I felt it my duty to call as said. I had met the man on the "Bear," but our intercourse had been limited, our interests apparently being little in common. He greeted me with apparent studied effort and perhaps with embarassment. I cheerfully told him my errand, that I was within his village on orders from my Board of Home Missions to cooperate with him in a medical way, to render him any and all assistance, and asked that he command me as to any ill or difficult cases he might have among the native population. I gave him some practical help at once, as to his drugs and supplies with which he was not acquainted. Then I also said that, it was my wish to hold some ~~sr~~ services during my stay, that Wainwright is within our Presbyterian territory, that for long we have had to neglect the village, but that it is now our wish to enter more actively upon such mission work as may be determined best. I asked him as to what time the natives hold their regular services, as to the use of the school house, etc. He became perceptibly excited and ill at ease, and finally interrupted me with a passionate outburst from which I will attempt to make brief quotations: "My father was for fifty years the pastor of one Presbyterian Church. He educated me to follow in his foot-steps, and I am a member of Buffalo (N.Y.) presbytery, and served a church in ----- (I cannot recall the name of the city, but remember his having said it is thirty miles South from Buffalo,) but I resigned my pastorte for reasons, being out of sympathy with conditions, etc. I then sought for the one organization in this wide wide world affording a channel for religious work, an organization not torn by sects and divisions, but united in its efforts, and in the Public School I found the one channel through which Christian work may be done in this world. I have been connected with the Bureau of Education in Washington for seven yrs. I discovered Wainwright to be a village in which no missionary had ever labored and asked Mr. Lopp to send me here that I may in this virgin soil carry out a great experiment. And now you come to preach an ism, a sect, a creed. I welcome you as a doctor, but as minister you are not welcome. The Eskimo need no preaching. Evangelism will ruin them. A church will prove a calamity among them, a terrible thing. When I learned that Rev. Mr. Thomas of Point Hope cannot come to Wainwright this year I said in my heart: 'Thank God'. When I heard of your coming I pondered well and said: How regrettable he must come as a preacher, too." I insisted that I was there to inculcate no creed, no denominationalism, but to do evangelism in its broadest sense, to preach Christ Jesus and to heal the sick when found. I told him I was there on orders to cooperate as fully with him in his work as might prove possible, to assist him in a material way in his laudable efforts within the village, but that I could not discuss with him the wisdom or lack of wisdom of our Board's policy as to Missionary workers, that I came as a medical man and teacher as well, and must occupy my "gift" as the Lord might give me opportunity. Finally he asked me to "talk" to the people at the regular service on Sunday, 2 P.M. I did so, but it proved a difficult task in his presence. I appointed a service for that night, and with his reluctant consent. I asked for the privilage of the school house at such hours during the coming week as would not conflict with his work, and he named 4 P.M. as a convenient hour. I addressed the people five several times, twice on Sunday, once on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. and for a sixth time the following Sunday. I was taken ill Wednesday after service with heavy chill, high fever, and for two days did not leave my bed. I believed it to be a slight attack of "Flu," but it may have been from over-wrought nerves as that few days in Wainwright proved a most trying experience. I tried so hard to live at peace with that man, to not take up the gauntlet which he repeatedly threw down to me, to steer away from the many traps he laid in conversation, etc. I recognised in him a representative of the Bureau of Education, and as such I treated with him, not as with a private individual. Had he been in private life I would have made short work of him and forthwith dismissed him from mind, but as it was, I was at a disadvantage. He can criticise me justly as to no single small thing. I treated him with all possible courtesy and indeed he was smoothly suave and studiously polite in all he said and did, but it was his manner, his dangerous theories, his loss of sympathy with the Church, his revolutionary ideas and his antagonism so thinly veiled if at all. Had he been coarse and brutal, it would have been easier for me, far easier. I had then gone to the store and called a meeting of the people and had preached to them there, ignoring him further. I hope you comprehend me. He further protested, and vehemently, against any church organization locally. He declared he would continue to preach to the people as they now are, but once mission work is inaugurated and an organization attempted he could no longer consistently address them. He cannot "preach" to the "church", so called, he said.

I studied well the situation generally and prayed much over it and sought properly to learn God's will. Dr. Condit had expressed the hope that "some sort of organization" might be attempted. I felt that with no missionary or other representative of the Board on that field, and in face of that man's open antagonism, I would better defer organization. I therefore called my two elders in conference, and with two or three other leading men of the native church (or Christian body) I entered fully and frankly into a discussion of the situation. I believed it right to do it. I told them I could not organize a church now. I did do this much, however, and only after explaining it fully to these few; I decided it best to temporarily ~~to~~ take over Wainwright as a "Mission" of Barrow Church, to appoint a committee of three good men locally to represent them with us, to assist them in their religious work, to cooperate as far as may be with Mr. Ward, etc., etc., and promised them that later on we would go a step farther if the Lord wills it. I announced this plan publicly that afternoon, having first secured the hearty good-will of the elders and three local men. I had dicovered that even then the local populace had fathomed Mr. Ward's position toward us. I criticised him as little as might be, and that privately with the five men, and only as I was forced to do. The people voted to sustain the committee of three men, to stand firmly for the Truth and to be faithful. In return I told them that our Board has had them in mind, that it is our wish to establish a Mission there at the earliest possible moment, to send them a worker, if not a medical man ordained as minister at once, then a Nurse, mayhap, capable of looking after the sick, the injured, to send on to Barrow Hospital such as need hospital care, one who would organize for them a Sunday School, teach the mothers and the girls many good things, etc., etc. This pleased them much. They have for long prayed for and hoped for a mission under our banner, the 48 members of Barrow church in full communion there residing anxiously awaiting such time as our Board might serve them in this way.

I baptised some few, one child of Episcopalian parents who asked it of me in view of their inability to get down to Point Hope, one adult on confession of faith, and we accepted into full communion another woman who had been baptised in infancy who made confession of faith publicly. Ward showed plainly his opposition to this public service, but I boldly went ahead on Wednesday afternoon, believing it my right, my duty. And the Lord wonderfully sustained me, and I felt within a very great peace as I trusted and sought to do my work as best I could feeling carefully for His guidance.

Mr. Ward is either a "crank," a "sore-head", or is "playing to the gallery." I neither know, nor have time to analize, his case. I believe him unworthy Presbytery's confidence, and were he to now ask for ordination surely he could not answer honestly in the affirmative those questions put to him which can be answered in the affirmative only if ordination is to follow. I am inclined to believe him actually an apostate from the Truth. He acknowledged to Mr. Bailey, (a Christian, college man, now in Northern Alaska and in Wainwright for the winter, at work for some Museum in the city of Denver,) that he does not accept the Bible longer. The three white men, Allan, Bailey and Bailey's assistant, Mr. Hendee, allege they can have no community of interests with Ward, that they associate with him as little as may be. The three declined to attend any of my services, but expressed themselves as ready to attend and "lend a hand" would I "leave the school house" and hold services in the Store building. But I felt it best to do as I did.

I may have made mistakes. In your opinion I may have used too great diplomacy to get along with this man who so withstood me. Perhaps you or Dr. Condit would have taken a different tac. But I tried hard to work in harmony with the Bureau of Education representative, not wishing to create a breach on this coast. I did my best and my part. And white men and natives alike know it full well.

I urgently recommend that the Board consider sending to Wainwright at the earliest possible moment a Bible trained woman, a graduate nurse if possible, to represent us there. I further believe a small residence of two or three rooms imperative, and would also recommend that a small chapel sufficiently large to seat 125 people be built in connection with the home, under same roof, as chapel and community house. Fuel will cost us to not exceed $20 the ton, if that, perhaps $15, and much may be donated. The people are ready and expectant. Wainwright has a normal population of 175, and at Xmas times from 200 to 250 people are in the village. But natives can crowd into a chapel if arranged to seat 125. Believing there exists an emergency need of this work being inaugurated at a very early date, I make my recommendation with all emphasis proper. The writer would undertake to get the building erected and with local help in Wainwright, if material be sent another summer, or this coming season. Mr. Allan has already a goodly position in mind for the building, on high ground and not far from his sympathetic home. Such worker there can for the present do the work needful, but she should be a woman inspired with the true missionary spirit. In mean time I believe I ought make quarterly visits to Wainwright, and, with the woman installed, such periodical visits would wisely be continued, in my judgment, for preaching and for instructing and for the various ordinances, and to render such medical help as might be called for. Icy Cape people are frequently in Wainwright, to trade, to visit, etc., and would be under the influence of that station and markedly. Icy Cape has a normal population of perhaps 100 or 125. They are always at Wainwright at Xmas time.

In mean time, pending orders from the Board, I will plan to re-visit Wainwright in April, going prepared to hold Communion service with such members as we have there, and with other Christian people. I will also ask for the privileges of the School House once more. Refused, or too greatly hampered, I will hold such services as the occasion may ~~seem to make advisable~~ warrant, in either a native's house or in the Store bldg as invited even now to do by Mr. Allan. I wish I might be instructed fully, but account long delays in mail service I must act on my own initiative, I assume. I in no sense have pulled down the flag, am in no sense a "quitter," and in no degree have I surrendered to that man Ward. I am here to serve and be spent, and in absence of definite orders from you or Dr. Condit I will strive to maintain an ear for the Divine guidance, believing implicitly in the guidance of the Holy Spirit when such guidance is essential to the success of His work and when his children remain still and close to him.

I probably prescribed fof fifty or more patients in Wainwright. These people I saw with Mr. Ward, and studiously tried to assist him and to be of very real service to him and his people. I found some five patients who demand hospital care and these I urged to come to us in Barrow Hospital. Mr. Allan is coming for surgery of a serious sort, his wife to follow his return home, (Mrs. Allan is a native woman,) and there are three or four others. As yet I find it essential to turn down the chronic cases, for want of room, and we do our best for them otherwise, but some of these seem to promise much if given proper care institutionally. One of these, an incipient case of Tuberculosis, I found fifty miles from Barrow and that woman was asked to come to us soon and so promises. We will try to isolate her but it may not prove easy. We have two cases now in one room, with door shut and windows open for air.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, the Episcopalian Missionary in Point Hope, is planning to leave for the states in late February provided formal permission comes from his Bishop in time. He will go overland with the hope of returning on an early Victoria. He has rendered this hospital much very real service by sending up to us cotton, gauze and bandages, of which we have been sorely in need. He writes me most friendly letters and seems a gentleman of very high type. If you meet up with him in New York it possibly would be your wish to express our appreciation of his neighborly kindness, and hence I note his kindly acts, us-ward.

Thanking you for your confidence, and asking your continued prayers and kindly thoughts for one who is striving to maintain the statu quo and to add much thereto and to His glory, I am

Dutifully and sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Missionary and Sup't in Charge.

One of the most touching incidents of my life occurred during my illness in Wainwright. An Eskimo Christian man of high type came to my room, and making sure no one was present other than the two of us, he asked the privilege of kneeling at my bedside and praying for me and with me. That prayer proved to be one which "Availeth" much."

The following are extracts from letter written on January 21, 1922 from Dr. Greist·

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
January 21, 1922,
"The Day the Sun Comes Back"

Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D., Ph.D.,
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

I wrote you late in December, that mail leaving here January 2nd· However, for reasons that mail will have been greatly delayed en route and notwithstanding this present letter cannot leave here until Mch. 1st. Nevertheless it is likely to overhaul my former at Kotzebue and therewith travel to New York.

While the trip is fresh in my mind I wish to report in detail my recent trip down to Wainwright. I will leave to another letter those various matters which may properly be discussed on Mch. 1st mail, which letter will accompany this.

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In meantime pending order from the Board, I will plan to re-visit Wainwright in April going prepared to hold Communion service with such members as we have there, and with other

Christian people. I will also ask for the privileges of the School House once more. Refused or too greatly hampered, I will hold such services as the occasion may warrant, in either a native's house or in the Store bldy as invited even now to do by Mr. Allan. I wish I might be instructed fully, but account long delays in mail service I must act on my own initiative, I assume. I in no sense have pulled down the flag, am in no sense a "quitter," and in no degree have I surrendered to that man Ward. I am here to serve and be spent, and in absence of definite orders from you or Dr. Condit I will strive to maintain an ear for the Divine guidance, believing implicitly in the guidance of the Holy Spirit when such guidance is essential to the success of His work and when his children remain still and close to him.

I probably prescribed for fifty or more patients in Wainwright. These people I saw with Mr. Ward, and studiously tried to assist him and to be of very real service to him and his people. I found some five patients who demand hospital care and these I urged to come to us in Barrow Hospital. Mr. Allan is coming for surgery of a serious sort, his wife to follow his return home, (Mrs. Allan is a native woman,) and there are three or four others. As yet I find it essential to turn down the chronic cases, for want of room, and we do our best for them otherwise, but some of these seem to promise much if given proper care institutionally. One of these, an incipient case of Tuberculosis, I found fifty miles from Barrow and that woman was asked to come to us soon and so promises. We will try to isolate her but it may not prove easy. We have two cases now in one room, with door shut and windows open for air.

Thankingyou for your confidence, and asking your continued prayers and kindly thoughts for one who is striving to maintain the statu quo and to add much thereto and to His glory, I am

Dutifully and sincerely yours,

(signed) H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M. D.
Missionary and Supt. in Charge.

One of the most touching incidents of my life occurred during my illness in Wainwright An Eskimo Christian man of high type came to my room, and making sure no one was present other than the two of us, he asked the privilege of kneeling at my bedside and praying for me and with me. That prayer proved to be one which "Availeth much."

JAN 30 1922 2/1/22 Dr. Greist File

Tucson Ariz
Jan. 25 - 1922

Mr. John Dixon
New York City N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

You asked us to write to Mr. Carson of Monticello, which I did. Enclosed please note his answer. I told Mr. Carson and my attorney Mr. Kassabaum that after Dr. Greis went to Alaska it was too late to talk about a compromise. About a year ago or more Mr. Kassabaum wrote something about a compromise of $500.00 for our claim and my two sisters which was so far out of reason we promptly told him we could not do so. I do not care to have any dealings ~~wh~~ with Dr. Greist's brother, L. J. Greist of Chicago.

Now, Arnold is very seriously ill, and should he recover, it will be three years before he would be able to do anything, so the Doctors think. It is going to take lots of money to take care of him and I don't have it. Please let Dr. Greist know of his serious condition

He keeps his bed all the time and when he eats we prop him up in bed to eat. It will take money and the very best of care if he ever recovers. Please use your influence to get us some money. Tucson is a very expensive place but so far as we can learn it is the best place for him, and that is the only reason we came here. We need the money badly. Pray do what you can to help us out.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Very Respectfully
Evalena E. Greist
1410 E. Speedway

R.R. #2 Box 29
(on self-addressed
envelope enclosed)

JAN 30 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 5, 1921.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Our first over-land mail is expected to leave November 1st. You will perhaps excuse me if I write a sort of diary as the days go by. There are many matters of some interest of which I wish to write, and in face of my many duties, the several requisitions I will need to prepare, the various letters strictly business which at the eleventh hour require attention, -- if in face of all this I leave my general letter to you until the last minute that letter would necessarily prove more or less unsatisfactory.

In my last, written perhaps four weeks since and mailed out on some schooner leaving for the states, I reported our several activities in and about the hospital. I use the word activities advisedly. It is expressive. We have actually been busy. During the first few weeks the work was abnormally hard and for the reason that we found much chaos and naturally. We could find nothing readily, we as yet had little system or organization, and so many many articles constantly needed were not discovered, so many drugs were found missing, our armamentarium being deficient as to very many common things. Cotton was very scarce, gauze almost nil, bandages few in number, and commonly used drugs few ~~[illegible]~~ and many not to be found at all. I borrowed from the BEAR all the gauze they would allow me, a part of one bolt. They also gave me some bandages. I discovered a few bandages at the school house,-there for many years. I fortunately had a part of a bolt of gauze with me, and had at a venture brought some few drugs from Wales lest we might need. Any physician will understand when I say, there were no tinctures of Digitalis, Aconite, Capsicum, Gelsemium, Belladonna, etc. And yet, there was enough Cocaine and Morphine here to supply any hospital in New York City for a year, more than we will use in twenty years. The same is true as to some other drugs. We have but one quart or less of Alcohol, whereas we should have ten gallons. The surgical outfit apparently is most complete, and yet some very essential things were forgotten. The Operating Table is not fitted for major surgery, and an ordinary kitchen table would serve as well. I am tempted to ask that my large table left at Wales be brought on up here with another summer. The Board declined to purchase same, Dr. Condit insisting that same will never be needed in Wales. I left it stored there. It is very complete. Evidently, your purchasing agent who selected the outfit of surgical and medical supplies did not exhaust his list, else believed little surgery would be attempted in Northern Alaska, and suspected a very complete supply of drugs existed already here. But with another year we can and should supply these various deficiencies. In mean time, we are fertile in expedients and are managing after a fashion in practically every case. Rome was not built in a day, nor is a new hospital gotten into smoothly running order on short notice. On the whole we have done well.

Much remained to be accomplished about Hospital in way of carpenter work, more than Dr. Condit realized, and I have done my very best. I was tempted to insist that Mr. J. A. Gould's letter to Mr. Brown, asking our builder to remain another year, be seriously considered by Dr. Condit when here, and that Mr. Brown be retained on this field another season to fully complete work in hand. Two months or possibly three would have sufficed, but in view of fact that he would have had to remain an entire year ere getting out, and because of the great expense, Dr. Condit believed it unwise, and possibly it was as well. But I did wish to see everything completed by one competent to do such work rather than carry it forward with native labor only, and there are practically no competent mechanics here among the natives as Mr. Brown will testify. At Wales the contrary is true, but their training here in mechanics has been sadly neglected. Another deterring fact was this, Mr. Brown had exhausted the supply of lumber, and he felt he could do little in absence of proper material In carrying forward Mr. Brown's plans as to ice house, or rather the ice room, I was forced to purchase from the Trading Company sufficient lumber with which to do it. Dr. Condit did not specifically authorize this, but he had said: "Mr. Brower has lumber which you can secure in an emergency." and because Dr. Condit in conference with Mr. Brown and myself had said that the Ice Room must be gotten ready for its winter supply of ice at once, I interpreted this as sufficient authority to secure material with which to complete it, it being manifestly impossible for me to build the walls with nothing. The Ice Room is now completed as per Mr. Brown's instructions. And yet, men of experience on this coast are unanimous in condemning the Room as one which will fail us, the plan being an innovation. It is likely therefore that I will be forced to ask the Board to send material with which to construct an outside ice house of approved type another year, but we will try this one out this coming summer. I will fill it with ice this winter, but whites and natives alike shake their heads and say: "You cannot keep the ice with the coming of spring." The Architect had planned this Ice Room with floor upon the earth, but Mr. Brown constructed it with floor some five feet above ground. The air space underneath is what will defeat us, say the critics. Possibly the floor can yet be torn out, but there are inherent difficulties account the hall leading thereto being built not in accord with the architect's plan as to this Ice Room and the adjoining Fuel Room, the latter now used as a storage room for water in summer. So, I am merely interpreting Mr. Brown's and Dr. Condit's orders as to this unfinished work, and must await results in the future. I am using natives in glazing sash of storm windows, but they work very slowly. Yesterday, a man managed in ten hours to glaze one sash, and at that rate it will require him four days at $3 per day to complete one window. Any American worker should accomplish as much in one hour as that native does in ten, but we are handicapped in having no alternative. I put on overalls and go at it, to show them how, and can do as much in thirty minutes as they do in half a day, and they smile and say nothing. I must be patient. Mr. Brown was sorely tried, but did his best. I regret Dr. Condit declined to permit me to bring one man from Wales, an excellent mechanic, a native of sterling worth, one of my new Elders there. He wanted to come with me, to take service in Hospital for a year. But I believe I wrote you of him. He agreed tentatively to come for $50 per month. We are paying our janitor $90 per month. Louis Tungwenok's wife, (of Wales) speaking English excelletly well, would also have served as House Keeper, being a good cook. Another year may make it advisable for me to again broach this subject in case our present help fail us. The Wales people have in the past been more carefully trained in ~~[illegible]~~ mechanics and in cookery and sewing than those here. There are some very excellent cooks among Wales native women.

It is appalling and heart-breaking to discover the vast amount of material wasted, destroyed, squandered, given away or sold, in connection with the building of this Hospital. It surely would run into many hundreds of dollars. I cannot and do not intentionally reflect upon Mr. Brown, he apparently being helpless in face of Mr. Eide's contemptible over-bearing forwardness. Eide evidently went insane in presence of so much real property, and used it as barter for countless articles he wished from natives. He put perhaps ten dollars worth of hickory wood (turned hammer handles for up-right supports) into making for his children a toy sled. He destroyed another $40 worth of material in making an experiement in way of sledge for hauling ice, which is discarded as worthless. I discover one of our best oil lanters in hands of a native to whom he presented it -- possibly in return for some personal favor. I could fill a page with items of crooked dealing on his part, their name being legion. But it would but grieve and accomplish nothing. The man is a scoundrel and a dangerous proposition, and it is to be rejoiced that he is gone. I but fear his return with another year, and yet, perhaps not. I can manage him if he does come back, and will do it merely by ordering him away from the premises, and will enforce my order. The Christian virtues are to him unknown. He is a thief and a liar, and withall proved a most expensive experiment to the Board. I have collected payment for such articles as I discover in hands of others to whom he is alleged as having presented them, in so far as I have been able. One man acknowledged that Eide gave him a bucket of paint, and this I collected for in way of labor. The man with the lantern is gone 200 miles East. The motor for the small skiff sent Dr. Spence, is utterly useless now from Eide's having abused it this last short summer. I have spent many hours in the attempt to repair it so it might serve in going to and from Point ~~Barro~~ Barrow in the work of the church at that place, and my eighteen years as owner and driver of motor cars has made somewhat of a gas engine mechanic of me. I have also had a white man locally help me. But the motor is beyond us. Eide "fixed" that motor good and thoroughly, and the boat is also useless after Eide changed it, altered it in design, added this and subtracted that, to make of it a boat after his own exalted ideas. No native here will risk himself in the boat, and the motor is put away as hopeless. I have the boat up close to Hospital for the winter. Once we managed to get the motor to run sufficiently long to get to Point Barrow on a Monday afternoon and I held services, but we had to use oars entirely en route home. ~~One~~ Once only have I been able to get to Point Barrow in sail boat, and that was while Dr. Condit was here. To go with sails and a whale boat belonging to natives is not always satisfactory, as Dr. Spence will tell you. The motor boat, if satisfactory, is the only practical thing. But Captain Pederson, of the Steamer HERMAN, tells me that the "Evinrude" motor is seldom satisfactory in these arctic waters. He tells me that if we purchase another motor boat, to buy an in-board motor by all means, and the boat ought not be less than 26 to 30 ft in length, built whale-boat style. Such an outfit would be sea-worthy and safe. This 14 ft skiff was a poor sea boat in beginning, entirely too small. I shall therefore ask that the Board secure for me such an outfit another summer, commissioning Capt. Pederson to chose it for us in San Francisco, his superior knowledge enabling him to steer clear of error.

Our people have largely scattered along the coast for some 300 miles East. There are probably less than 250 people in Barrow now. And few more will be here this winter. They come and go. This thing of moving along coast in scattered villages is largely an experiment, in the effort to increase their fur catch. If this year's experiment shall prove it to have been a mistake, most of them will return to Barrow for residence. But it is quite probable that some two or three permanent villages will be established between here and Demarcation Point. These people must be cared for. In emergency they will in summer or winter try to get their

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

February 1, 1922.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

This will advise that on the 31st ult I declared Ned's contract of employment with this Mission at end, the job vacated, and that I have employed Foster Panigeo (one of the young elders,) as Caretaker.

This action was taken for the following reasons: Early in winter I advised, my action in permitting Ned leave of absence to carry the out-going November 1st mail to Kotzebue on his representation that Mr. Stanley, of Kotzebue, in charge mails in this district, had urgently requested this one trip by Ned account certain mail matters of last year which Ned only could explain. Ned promised faithfully that he would return with that mail scheduled to arrive here Dec.25th. I consented to his training his foster-brother, Lee Sublu, to serve in his place as Janitor. During the period of Ned's absence I had reason to suspect that Ned's father had deliberately planned this whole matter that he might get Ned back on the Government job and his step-son Lee into the Hospital work, thus keeping both jobs in the family. He was quoted as having said that this "Hospital and Mission cannot be conducted without help of his family." He was the elder who had accused this Mission of "beating him out of a week's wage" during early period of building of Hospital, and that matter was threshed out before Session. Ned did not return with December mail. He sent me a letter in the attempt to explain and said: "Stanley had asked him to go on South to Unalaklik with the mails, and that he had accepted the job because Stanley urgently asked it of him." He further promised to be back in March. Other evidence seemed to show that Ned had asked of Mr. Stanley this additional service, in fact the carrier Johnson who brought the mail stated as much. However, I felt that Ned's obligations to this Mission were such that he owed first allegiance to us. And because Lee had had more or less difficulty with the Dynamo, and because of his inexperience with tools etc., I felt I could not longer justly employ him, assuredly could not now take him on as Janitor in fact. I therefore decided to declare Ned's job vacated, and have entered into contract with Foster. The salary has been reduced somewhat as you will see.

I enclose original of contract had with Foster, which I trust you will approve.

In justice to Lee I ought say, the boy has tried hard to serve us faithfully and well, that he speaks good English and has in the main done excellent service. But I could not feel justified in employing him permenently, not at this time.

Yours very sincerely, H W Greist

Superintendent and Missionary in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 1, 1922.

In re! Mission work in Wainwright

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

The following minute has been entered of record upon books of the Barrow Church, and is submitted to you as matter of information and for such criticism as may be deemed worth while.

"Because of that division of territory within Alaska by the various evangelical churches engaged in mission work therein whereby Wainwright is conceded as Presbyterian territory, and pursuant to instructions had from Rev. Dr. Jas. H. Condit, General Missionary to Alaska, the writer, accompanied by elders Roy Ahmaogak and Foster Panigeo, left Barrow, Alaska, January 3d and arrived Wainwright January 7th, 1922, for the purpose of engaging in such evangelical service and medical work as might prove feasible.

"From the records of the Barrow Church and from investigation within Wainwright, it is discovered that there now reside within Wainwright territory some forty-eight members of Barrow church in full communion.

"During the eight days in which labors were carried on in Wainwright, six services were held in the School House. Two adult females were accepted into full communion of Barrow Church, one on confession of faith only, having been baptised in infancy, and the other on confession of faith followed by public baptism. One infant was baptised as child of the covenant.

"A careful study of conditions locally leads to the conclusion that "Some sort of church organization," as recommended by the Rev. Dr. Condit, ought not for the moment be interpreted as meaning full church organization, or organization in the full sense of the term. For contra it is determined to temporarily, at least, postpone such complete organization, and to take over Wainwright or that body of native Christians therein as a "Mission" of the Barrow Presbyterian Church. A "Mission Church Committee" of three good men is appointed, and by a public vote of the Christian body is accepted, the duty of which Committee is said to be, To support, uphold and to encourage by all Christian means the local religious work, to represent these Christians of Wainwright with the Missionary in Charge of Barrow Mission, said quasi-organization to be recognised in all essential matters as a church saving in a formal way only.

"The following named men are appointed to such Committee: Wm. Shoudla, Ben Targruk and Steven Segovan. By the raised hand the assembled christian body vote to sustain these good men, to support them and to obey them in the Lord.

"

Henry W Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D., missionary in chg.

February 1, 1922.

Mrs. Evalena E. Greist,
1410 E. Speedway,
Tucson, Arizona.

My dear Mrs. Greist:-

Your letter of January twenty-fifth is received. I have read it with a discouraged heart. It would seem to me as if Mr. Carson's proposition was eminently wise both from the standpoint of what was wise and right, and also, from the standpoint of the law. I have no doubt that while a compromise would mean that you would accept a smaller sum than you believe to be rightfully due you, yet the delay in obtaining anything and the possibility of further legal proceedings and the continued expense to yourself, which may result in a judgment that can not be executed would prompt you to consider more favorably Mr. Carson's advice.

You ask me to get in touch with Dr. Greist. If you desire me to I will send Mr. Carson's letter and your letter to me to Dr. Greist, who is now at Point Barrow, Alaska. It will not reach him until late in the summer and his reply would be correspondiggly delayed.

I am very sorry indeed that the doctors give you so disappointing a hope concerning the recovery of your son requiring as they say three years before he would be able to take care of himself. His lot and yours are indeed very hard. Would that the burden might be lifted.

Very sincerely yours,

JD/I.

FEB 14 1922

Tucson Ariz
Feb. 6 - 1922.

Mr. John Dixon
New York. City. N. Y.

Dear Sir:—
Your letter of Feb. 1. is just received and I hasten to reply. I am indeed surprised at your answer. You say that you think Mr. Carson's "proposition was eminently wise both from the standpoint of what was ~~right~~ wise and right, and also, from the standpoint of the law". Now, as I have told you before that the Court ordered him to pay

sion $25.00 per month and that is still the court order, is it according to law that he does not obey the court order? The case now in court does not change this court order at all. Any one who is assisting him to evade this court order is only helping him to keep from paying an honest debt. I think if you were in my place you would see things in a very different way. Now, I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Carson and only have to judge by his letters. I fail to understand how to appreciate such sympathy and help. I did not ask his help and I fail to see why he should have any thing to do with it. He says he wasn't asked to and all he has done is to help a rascal to keep from paying what the court orders. I do not know what his standing is in the church, but I don't take him to be any better man than Dr. Greist is and that isn't saying very much for him.

From the letters my boys received from John A. Marquis of your board, I judge him to be a very fine man.

I do not care to enter into any correspondence with Dr. Greist. If I did I should write him direct.

I will add that I have no intention of dropping my case in court against Dr. Greist.

Respectfully
Evalena E. Greist

7/10/22-13

Summary of Greist correspondence in re payment of $25. per month to Mrs. Greist.

Dr. Marquis to Dr. Greist, July 27, 1920.	"2. That you authorize the Treasurer of the Board to pay to your divorced wife out of the salary paid you by the Board the $25.00 per month which the court ordered you to pay and which under every legal and moral consideration you ought to pay. This, in my mind, is vital and I would like to have you send in your first letter an authorization to our treasurer to pay thisamount to your family as long as you are in the employ of the Board." * * * * * * * * * *
Dr. Greist to Dr. Marquis, Sept. 1, 1920.	"I have desired to have a legal ruling as to how much money I shall henceforth pay her in way of alimony. And that matter will be settled by the Indiana courts this autumn. Nevertheless, if you demand that I pay her $25. per month for her own and the boys' support and through our Treasurer, then I assume I mustcomply, but I do it under protest at this time, fearing it will jeopardize my interests legally." * * * * * * * * * * *
Dr. Marquis to Dr. Greist Nov. 5, 1920.	"In regard to the alimony of $25. a month to your first wife, in view of the fact that the matter is still in litigation and your case might be embarrassed by the remittance of this amount from your salary now, I have asked Mr. Banks, the Treasurer, not to send this money to your first wife but to keep it here in the office until the matter is adjusted in toto. If after that it appears that you really owe this money than Mr. Banks will forward it. If it appears that you do not owe this money in justice and fairness he will send it to you. Do not fear that this Board is going to embarrass you in any way in your relation with the court." * * * * * * * * * *
Dr. Dixon, as Acting Treas., to Mr. R. S. Hunter, May 12, 1921.	(See copy of entire letter herewith) Bond was furnished in compliance with above letter, and check for $250. was sent to Mr. Hunter, payable to him or to Mrs. Greist, under date of May 20, 1921.
Dr. Marquis to Mr. S. A. Carson, May 28, 1921.	(See copy of letter herewith)
Dr. Dixon to Mrs. Greist, July 15, 1921.	(See copy of letter herewith)
Mr. S. A. Carson to Dr. Dixon, Aug. 6, 1921.	(See letter herewith) (Paragraph 3)

Mr. S. A. Carson to Mr. Banks, Nov. 3, 1921.	(See letter herewith)
Mr. Banks to Mr. Carson, Nov. 12, 1921.	(See copy herewith)

APR 8 - 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
December 30, 1921.

Rev. J. A. Marquis, D.D., Ph. D.,
General Sec'y, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

The mid-winter mail in from the states, scheduled to arrive Dec.25, is not yet here, the delay probably due to severe storms down the coast. But the outgoing mail must leave Jan.1st, and I am hurriedly closing my various correspondence, the several copies of requisitions for the coming year, originals of which went to Dr. Condit in Nov., and am making such additions thereto as the two months have suggested. And if you will pardon my haste I will write you a general resume of the many matters which have claimed our attention during the ten weeks which have made history since my last was penned to you.

We have been busy. The winter is passing rapidly. The dark arctic night, while now at its maximum of intensity, is nevertheless far from proving unpleasant. We are most comfortable. Early in November I hired men to cut from hard drifted snow banks great slabs of hard snow, and these were stood on end closely together and two feet from manse walls, thus making a wall of snow blocks five feet high and two feet from walls. In between these and the walls I had softer snow tamped, and thus we have the house well protected. The labor cost the Mission something like $4 or $5, but I think it will save us in fuel many many times that figure. The floors now are very warm, and frost no longer gathers about floor and walls low down. Lower sash are thus shut in with snow, but as the windows served no useful purpose during the long winter of darkness, it matters not.

The Hospital work has been pressing, and we have kept the rooms practically full at all times, some being on waiting list. Surgically we have had about all we could care for, and one major case remains to be cared for later. We have had several very serious cases, abscess of liver, operated and doing finely, making a beautiful recovery from seeming insurmountable obstacles, but died during fourth week after operation from foreign cause, ruptured vessel high in upper air passages of head, causing him to bleed to death notwithstanding everything which science could suggest. Since then I have authoratively learned that he lost a brother in same way. I had no reason to know him as a "Bleeder," and I greatly regret his death, he being one of the most valuable men on this coast. I operated another case recently, a large abdominal tumor in a woman of advanced age, which however proved on inspection to be non-operable, and I was reluctantly forced to close abdomen, leaving tumor in situ. In time she will die therefrom, but has made a remarkable recovery from the abdominal section. As yet I have not told her of our failure, altho of course I advised her husband at once. She is happy in the belief that she will return to her family a well woman. This is a tragedy of surgery with which every surgeon must contend.

A terribly deformed woman, with head thrust down deeply between shoulders, with shoulders higher than her ears, her ~~xxxx~~ trunk out of all semblance to that of a human being, and for long years afflicted thus from some disease inherited from sinning parents, comes to us with immense abscess from glands etc., deeply within neck, if neck she may be said to have. I was forced to dissect deeply down into space between collar bone and head, under great difficulties, and evacuated large quantities of pus from underneath Jugular and surrounding Carotids. Never have I had a more tedious or difficult case. I removed diseased glands, worked about and around the Jugular and other vessels of some size, and put her into fair condition. She is making a satisfactory recovery. I am about to operate a woman with another tumor of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ pelvis, or will operate so soon as I return from Wainwright where I hope to go ere many days. We have two Tubercular cases in Hospital, segregated, a woman and a little boy, both in same room. The boys case is of the sort we rarely see in the states outside of the lower East Side in your city, where I have however seen many. His is a hopeless case. We regret however to send him back to his dark and cheerless igloo with a step mother therein, an so are keeping him in face of fact that we have failed to relieve him. He needs surgery and I had hoped to attempt to give him a new lease on life by such work, but have decided it unwise. An old old woman, blind for many many years, comes to me from Point Barrow and begs that I operate and give her two good eyes, seemingly believing me fully capable. Her case is non-operable, hopeless, and I can do nothing but tell her that she must wait until she gets to Heaven where she will have two splendid eyes. But she cannot understand -- she fully believed ~~xxxx~~ the Hospital and its doctor to be very capable. It makes ones heart ache to see the many hopeless cases, or practically hopeless, which perhaps a few years back would have proven amenable to appropriate treatment or surgery. Tuberculosis is not as common as I had anticipated from reports reaching me as to conditions on this immediate coast. Syphilis, however, shows many inroads, but in many cases has been "inherited" from others. It has produced lowered resistence and other evils distressing in extreme. I suspect whalers wrecked on this coast many years since and perhaps here for some months, left their tracks behind. One old woman showed me a part of an ear only, saying: "Drunk man cut my ear off." This woman had been otherwise maltreated also, and she carries to the grave these marks of some fiend. This Hospital was sorely needed, and is a monument among this people to kind heartedness. At first many were afraid, believing us inclined to experiment with them, but that is or has fully disappeared. Confidence seems fully established. But we need another nurse, and I have so recommended to Dr. Condit. Miss Dakin is over-worked. I incline to recommend also that with ~~another~~ this coming year we have a white house-keeper. If both these women could be possessed of the true missionary spirit, it would be well, and we could use them in Sunday School work and otherwise. For there is much work ~~xxxxxx~~ here to be done, so varied, and really hard. I had suspected that because "A new broom sweeps clean," that we would perhspa later on be face to face with a famine of patients, that we would "clean them up" and that we then would be idle in large measure, but it does not yet appear so. On contrary, I am as fully convinced as ever, that we ought have the addition built to Hospital with next year this coming Summer which I recommended to Rev. Dr. Condit on November mail, with janitor's quarters below, a greatly needed structure which can be comparatively easily built and at small expense. We need it, if we are to care adequately for many chronic cases which as yet we decline to take in. And many of these are amenable to treatment, will improve in time, with proper care, food, air and sanitation generally. These people appeal to us and we ought provide for them. We kept a woman from Wainwright waiting for four or five weeks because we had no room for her, and only yesterday did we take her in. In mean time she was with relatives but under insanitary surroundings. However, we are nobly trying to do our best, and we are really and actually doing a great work.

As per suggestions from the General Missionary, I am proposing to leave for Wainwright, down coast, on Tuesday, Jan.2d, and take with me two young elders from this church, their two dog teams, and sufficient provisions to guarantee safety in face of these many severe storms recently had. Mr. Brower, of the Trading Co., has advised this safer course. I hope to anticipate the arrival of the Episcopalian missionary from Point Hope, in his proposed visit of "Two months" to Wainwright. His avowed purpose is to stay with that village that long, and I take it such course can but mean one thing, the organization there of an Episcopalian church. That village belongs to us. We now have there 48 members of Barrow Church. I am hoping to "beat him to it." If my series of services shall meet with that encouragement I hope for, if the people shall prove to be alive and expectant and ready as well, I will seek some plan of organization, perhaps a fully organized church. I am told there are at least two men there who are spiritually minded and consecrated to God, good material for elders. The school teacher there this winter, a Mr. Ward from Washington City, and from some Government Department, alledgedly in Alaska for this year to study conditions, is said to be an ex-preacher, and is preaching to that people weekly on Sunday. However, from Dr. Condit I understand he gave reason for grave question as to his spirituality on ship board coming up, but for reasons I have of course kept my own counsel and will as to this. I am not aware as to what church he was connected with formerly. "If God be for us, who then can be against us?" If all goes well, and if some sort of organization is perfected, thus holding that territory for our Mission, I can but recommend on next mail that a worker for Wainwright be sent out so soon as a suitable one be found. It has occurred to me in a vague sort of way, that perhaps a Bible trained Nurse would be a splendid investment for Wainwright pending the discovery of an ordained medical man who would be better able to care for that station and Icy Cape as well. If we organize a station at Wainwright, it shall be my plan to make quarterly visits there until such time as a regular man is there stationed or pending further orders from you or Dr. Condit. I may say, that on a recent visit here from Wainwright, Mr. Jas. Allen, the white trader there for many yrs, gave me pressing invitation to come to them, wrote me letter recently to same effect and he is an Episcopalian. I am therefore hopeful.

Pursuant also to suggestions made me by Dr. Condit, I plan to try to go East later this winter. Dr. Condit suggested the possibility of my going better and with less risk in boat in summer, but our little motor boat sent last year with out-board Evinrude motor is wholly unfit for sea-going, is too small, dangerous in the extreme. And to go in the Revenue Cutter, the Bear, would give me no opportunity to visit the natives. The Herman also would afford me slight chance to do any work among those I seek to meet and study in their homes and living conditions. Men acquainted with the coast advise against the boat trip. Those best informed think the winter trip, in early March when days become long, is the wiser plan. I would then be able to visit every igloo and home between here and Demarcation Point, and would return with full information as to conditions and every native on the coast. There are settlements wherein several families are more or less closely associated, the beginning of a village, and on reaching such a hamlet a service could be held. I have sent word in advance by those here at Xmas from 200 miles East that they may look for me some time in March. I purpose taking with me at least one Elder, a young man who took the Census from here to Demarcation Point last year and is fairly well acquainted accordingly. Mr. Brower advises

H.W.G., Dec.30, 1921.

that I also take a second man and team for dog feed and baggage. Arch Deacon Stuck in making this trip took three teams with him. I plan now to give eight weeks and possibly ten to the trip. It means hardship even in March, and exposure, but I think I can stand it finely. This trip in January to Icy Cape will break me in, in a measure. I trust any change in plans from those suggestions made by Rev. Dr. Condit will not cause my criticism at hands of the Board or its representatives. Dr. Condit seemed to realize that I would be my own judge as to details of plan, his only requet being that I make this trip some time this coming year.

The presence here of Dr. Doyle of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who brought his wife down for operation last September, and who must await opening of navigation ere returning to Herschel Island with Mrs. Doyle, makes it easier for me to get away. He is a Catholic, but withall a gentleman of the highest type. His wife is a Presbyterian girl, the daughter of a prominent man in Canadian Presbyterian circles. I am merely asking him to look after the medical work during my absence, placing no responsibilty upon him further. He is a McGill University man, and thoroughly well trained. He has proven of much very real help to me professionally. He has given several anaesthetics for me, and without his help I know not what we would have done.

Referring again to the one death we have had, for it is the first and only death we have had since our arrival. During recent years there have been from twelve to sixteen deaths every year, and there had been five or more during 1921 previous to our arrival. We hope to greatly reduce the death rate on this coast. Statistically of interest, the death rate since 1914 figures 75% of the birth rate. And taking into consideration the high death rate of infants, the result of these figures is appalling. Mr. Brower, for thirty years on this coast, believes the Eskimo race will have become extinct in another fifty years, but we may prove him a pessimist.

The Church work goes on apace locally. At Communion service next Sunday I expect to have five accessions among young men and boys. All these have publicly confessed Christ recently. At an alter service some weeks since not less than eighteen boys and young fellows came forward and without urging, and sought Christ Jesus as their Savior. Many of them ~~were~~ are too young to be taken in as full communion members, in judgment of Session, but those five above mentioned are the direct result of that service. Six young married men came to the alter one night after an impressive service and sought Jesus either in conversion, or renewal after careless living. That nights experience has made a profound change in at least one of the number, and I believe the fruits of the Spirit prove unmistakably the effect in all. Three-hundred-fifty souls were counted after service as they passed from Church last Sabbath, not counting the many babies in Mothers ~~xxxxx~~ parka hoods. At least forty families went East last summer for more or less permanent residence, as I may have told you. This has made a big change in the number of people attending church.

I believe this covers the work pretty thoroughly. I will address you again on next mail, with the end of Feb'y, the Lord willing.

Asking your continued prayers for me and mine in our work, and with the compliments of the season to you and others in the office who may remember us in this far North, mentioning very particularly dear Dr. Young, I remain

Yours faithfully,

H. W. Greist

Mrs G. worked very hard for some weeks previous to Xmas in preparation, making many [illegible] for [illegible] girls, and preparing some gift for every woman, girl, and child in this village. 350 bags were made containing a little candy, a few peanuts, popped corn, etc. Mr. Brower gave her 100 Toys for the children. She and her associates worked early and late and did nobly. Miss Hopkins' Committee prepared a nice program.

September 1, 1921

Miss Julia T. Sherman
27 Lexington Avenue
Buffalo, New York.

My dear Miss Sherman:

You will have followed, of course, the story of the visit of the Lindburghs at the Barrow Hospital. Colonel Lindburgh was kind enough to bring out a letter from Dr. Greist. This letter was written before Dr. Greist knew that Colonel Lindburgh would visit the station. He deals with a large number of minor problems. Among other things he has something to say about the tractor and it is so interesting that I have had a copy made of it for your reading. I am sure that you will appreciate the fact that the tractor is actually saving a big labor bill at the mission every year.

Dr. Greist may be a little vivid when he says "It is saving its weight in gold", but under the circumstances, I think that he is justified.

With kind regards,

Yours very cordially

A. J. Montgomery, Director
Town and Country Department

AJM-VP

Enc.

Pt. Barrow. Alaska
Jan. 4. 1922.

Dr. Condit.

I do hope you'll try to see that the Board is willing to pay for my children and myself fare out if I go out next summer as I can keep my children up with no work. and if the Board refuse to take me out. it only means starvation or else freez to death next year. So please try to see to it for I love my children to be left that way. as you know that is all I can do. only starve if I'm left alone alone.

I know you will see the way I see it – for you are Truely God child. now think if it was your children or your wife left up here as I would.. But God may take all the anger way from the men. and put brotherly love for us all.

pray for me.

From
Mrs Arthur Eide

MEMORANDUM

In re Contract by and between The Presbyterian Mission of Barrow and Foster Panegio

1. -- Foster is to be Janitor and Man of All Work. He is to care for Furnace, Toilets, the Electric Light plant, getting in Ice or Water from outside premises, to keep walks and porches and stairs free from snow and ice. as opportunity may afford, and in a word to do any and all work essential to the proper care of Hospital aside from the House-work.

2.-- He is also to assist in any work outside the Hospital ~~ax~~ of a general character as directed by the Superintendent, Dr. Greist. This does not include the hauling of ice or water or other necessities saving as he is paid extra compensation therefor, and this to be by special arrangement each and every time by and between the Superintendent and Foster Panegio.

3.-- Unless otherwise arranged, he will be expected to have the furnace fire going by 7 A.M. In cold weather, and when same shall be deemed necessary by the management, Foster is to sleep within the Hospital building that he may keep fires going in furnaces and be available in emergencies. The bed will be supplied by the Hospital. This paragraph #3 may be altered in detail by and between The Head Nurse and Foster Panegio as circumstances and the season may suggest that the service may be adjusted to the best advantage of the Hospital needs.

4.-- In compensation the Board of Home Missions, the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., agrees to give Foster one meal each day, to sell him coal at cost to this Mission, Coal Oil and Gssoline also at cost, and such other commodities as the Hospital may be able to spare at a fair price, such merchandise to be used by Foster in and for his own family only, and in addition thereto the aforesaid Board of Home Missions agrees to pay Foster Panegio a wage of $83.33 per month, or $1000 per year but by the month. This wage is to be paid by orders issued by the Superintendent upon the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co., (Inc.), in Barrow.

5.-- This agreement entered into this day is to be continuous from month to month, and by the month, so long as Foster's services are satisfactory to the Superintendent and to the Head Nurse, and may be terminated by the Superintendent without notice and for cause.

Henry W. Greist

Superintendent in Charge the Hospital

Foster Panigeo

Janitor and Caretaker.

Barrow, Alaska,
January 31, 1922.

Barrow, Feb. 1, 1922.

Dear Dr. Greist:-

I have asked Roy to write the letter for me so I could tell you the reason why I wanted to leave the hospital.

When I first went in the hospital I was able to eat anything like potatoes, beans, mush, hard-bread and things like that, but after few weeks I got tired of eating them and was very hungry for meat. I feel sour in my stomach and wanted to eat meat. Sometimes we never eat meat for 3 or 4 days Before last Sunday I could not stand the sour stomach so late at night I vomited in the dark and when Miss Dakin got up she told me that I must not cough or vomite. How could I keep from vomiting. I could not do it. I told them many times that I could not go without any meat but they don't seem to care at all.

They never empty my spitting cups or champer unlice I tell them to empty them. And they never come in our room to see us until lunch time. For 3 or 4 hours sometimes, they never come in our room.

When you were gone I did not take any medicine for a long time except when I ask for cough medicine and sour throat medicine.

When I was getting weak I was afraid I would not be taken care of, properly. I was sure I would need some one to stay with me all the time to help me. I did not want to make it too hard for them, since they never come in our room to see us until a long while.

Now about my coughing. When I cough she tells me that I ought not to cough. She says it in rather a cross way. Some times she says you dont want me to cough. I tried hard not to cough but could not help it.

One time your wife send over some crackers to us and when they gave some to me I started to eat some right away because I get very hungry between meal times and when Miss Dakin came in she snatch the crackers away from me and scolded me saying that I could not have them before lunch time.

When we drink tea we have little sugar in it sometimes but there is never any sugar in coffee. When I first went in the Hospital I did not taste sugar for a long time.

When I first went into the Hospital Helen bathed me and the second time I bathed myself. They fix my bed every other day. Miss Dakin does it mostly.

I have told you the main reason why I wanted to leave the Hospital. I thought I could not be tiken care of properly. That is all I have to say

Yours truly
Emma Atungorak

Naomi's Statement.

Barrow, Feb. 21, 1922

Miss Dakin scolds me in many ways. I get very hungry for meat. Sometimes She don't give us meat for long time. They are not careful when they handle me. I got tired of eating white man's food. These are my reasons for wanting to leave the Hospital.

Naomi Nasakluk

Written by Roy Ahmaogak
from notes taken at bedside.
R. G.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

February 1, 1922.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

This will advise that on the 31st ult I declared Ned's contract of employment with this Mission at end, the job vacated, and that I h have employed Foster Panigeo (one of the young elders,) as Caretaker.

This action was taken for the following reasons: Early in winter I advised my action in permitting Ned leave of absence to carry the out-going November 1st mail to Kotzebue on his representation that Mr. Stanley, of Kotzebue, in charge mails in this district had urgently requested this one trip by Ned account certain mail matters of last year which Ned could explain. Ned promised faithfully that he would return with that mail scheduled to arrive here Dec.25th. I consented to his training his foster-brother Lee Sublu to serve in his place as Janitor. During the period of Ned's absence I had reason to suspect that Ned's father had deliberately planned this whole matter that he might get Ned back on the Government job and his step-son Lee into the Hospital work, thus keeping both jobs in the family. He was quoted as having said that this "Hospital and Mission cannot be conducted without help of his family." He was the elder who had accused this Mission of "beating him out of a week's wage" during early period of building of Hospital, and that matter was threshed out before Session. Ned did not return with December mail. He sent me a letter in the attempt to explain and said: Stanley had asked him to go on South to Unalaklik with the mails, and that he had accepted the job because Stanley urgently asked it of him. He further promised to be back in March. Other evidence seemed to show that Ned had asked of Mr. Stanley this additional service, in fact the carrier Johnson who brought the mail stated as much. However, I felt that Ned's obligations to this Mission were such that he owed first allegiance to us. And because Lee had had more or less difficulty with the Dynamo, and because of his inexperience with tools etc., I felt I could not longer justly employ him, assuredly could not now take him on as Janitor in fact. I therefore decided to declare Ned's job vacated, and have entered into contract with Foster. The salary has been reduced somewhat as you will see.

I enclose original of contract had with Foster, which I trust you will approve.

In justice to Ned I ought say, the boy has tried hard to ple serve us faithfully and well, that he speaks good English and has in the main done excellent service. But I could not feel justified in employing him permenently, not at this time.

Yours very sincerely, H. W. Greist

Return to Dr. [illegible]

February 14, 1922.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

I am very glad indeed to have your letter which came just a few days ago. Your idea of writing a sort of diary is an excellent one and I trust you will keep it up. I congratulate you on the start you have made there and trust that the future will verify the expectations of the start.

I am exceedingly sorry for the destruction that tide made of the supplies for which we paid good money that were intended for your use.

Dr. Condit has resigned as superintendent of our work in Alaska and is now the principal of the Woman's School at Sitka; consequently you had better address your business arrangements directly here instead of to the Doctor as heretofore. He has very kindly offered to help in every way he can in our work.

I have made note of the things that you personally want, and whilst we must cut our budget very materially this coming year, we will do the best we can for you.

Dr. and Mrs. Spence are doing splendid work for Point Barrow in interesting people in it. I am making extracts from your letter to be distributed among the churches. I wish you would write letters with a view to publication of at least parts of them hereafter.

I wrote you before in regard to fees for your professional services and also for service at the hospital and need not repeat what I said now. For your own good standing in the community and elsewhere, I do not think you ought to receive any personal fees. Everybody, however, native and white, who can afford to pay, ought to be asked to do so, but the income ought to be turned over to the mission in all cases. The Foreign Board has found this to be a good rule.

I am concerned a good deal about what you say with reference to Miss Dakin. I hope you will be as helpful to her as you can. Some physicians in hospitals, I know, are indifferent toward the amount of work they put on nurses. There are many things that a physician in a hospital here would not expect to do himself that a missionary doctor such as you are would undertake to do to help the nurse. It is of the utmost importance that you all work together harmoniously there in order to succeed. We will do our best to get an additional nurse next summer, but until that time comes let me ask that you be very sympathetic and helpful in all Miss Dakin's arrangements.

I have a letter from Miss Dakin, but she does not mention anything about it and confines herself chiefly to her delight in her work and her agreeable disappointment about the climate, although I suspect the worst of the climate was to come after she wrote.

Keep us posted in every mail as to how things are getting along and be assured of our hearty and cordial support in every Christian thing you may undertake to do.

Remember me most kindly to Miss Dakin and to Mrs. Greist.

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

In rel Coal Sacks

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 15, 1922.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska.
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

I am advised by Mr. Allen of Wainwright that, many of the sacks sent by you to Wainwright last year -- summer of 1920 -- consigned in care of the Government representative then there, Mr. Craig, and for use in shipment of such coal to us at Barrow as we might from time to time purchase from that mine, -- that many of these sacks were saved by the natives and placed in storage. While Craig allowed the bulk of them to lie upon the beach and rot, yet natives interested themselves largely in the matter, and it is due to the natives alone that a very large numbers are said to have been housed safely and well.

When in Wainwright recently I took up this matter with the present local Government representative, Mr. E. Ward, and secured little satisfaction from him.

But Mr. Allen advises incidentally that he knows from his own personal knowledge that natives saved a very large number of these sacks and stored them in buildings belonging to the Bureau of Education. Mr. Allen also advises that in mining operations this last season (that of 1921,) Mr. Ward used our sacks.

For this reason I am writing Mr. Ward as per enclosed carbon. So soon as I have his reply I will forward same to you. In mean time I will take up this matter with Sup't Macguire of this District during his approaching visit to Barrow, that he may give it such e personal attention in Wainwright as he may deem proper.

Yours truly,

H W Greist

H. W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 15, 1922.

Mr. E. Ward,
Local Sup't,
Alaska Branch, The Bureau of Education and Reindeer Service,
Wainwright, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

My Board in New York, the Board of Home Missions, the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., last year -- summer of 1920, -- sent to Wainwright 3,000 coal sacks, consigning them in care of your predecessor, Mr. Craig, as Local Sup't etc.

These sacks were intended to be used for such coal as we may from time to time purchase from the Wainwright mine.

It is our understanding that some few of these sacks were permitted to lie upon the beach all winter and suffered much damage thereby. It is likewise known that many were removed to a place of safety by natives who interested themselves therein.

It is my information that during the last summer your Native Cooperative Store people, whose Superintendent you by virtue of your official position under the Bureau of Education are, used many of our sacks in mining operations.

Will you please advise me as to this, how many of our sacks have been used by you, and as to approximately how many of our sacks remain empty and in probably usable condition?

These sacks cost our Board a large sum of money, first cost plus freight, and it is my proper duty to conserve them to their proper use if may be. Your statement covering this matter will therefore be appreciated. Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Copy for Dr Condit

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 27, 1922.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

An unpleasant task confronts me, one I would gladly avoid, but duty impels. Obligation to the Board of Home Missions and that loyalty I owe this Mission's highest interests which to me are locally paramount, ~~to all else~~, -- this must and does outweigh all else.

On Dec.23d, 1921, I cautiously expressed myself somewhat to Dr. Condit, from which letter I quote:

> "Miss Dakin is inclined to be mercurial, is at times cross,
> "hypercritical, and even ill tempered. I will admit, these
> "first few months have been trying to the nerves of all,
> "and possibly matters will improve. Miss Dakin is at times
> "angelic -- can be when she tries.

"Behind the scenes" every hospital has its petty troubles, its small but real annoyances. And no institution of this character, however complete in appointment and perfect in management is without occasional cases of dissatisfaction on part of patients. On thorough investigation these complaints are very generally found to be trivial if not fatuous, and unworthy further note. But assuredly I did not anticipate such conditions here, at least did not expect dissatisfaction from the Eskimo to that degree had. And I have to report matters as somewhat serious. If I longer close my eyes or seek to excuse and maintain silence, then I become a party to that which threatens disaster to our fondest hopes. Forbearance has even now long since ceased to be a virtue, and I must speak and speak plainly. With you then must rest the result.

The enclosed communications have come to me unsolicited saving as to the subject matter being submitted in writing. Orally made, they appeared of such gravity I sought signatures thereto in this formal way. Others could have been had, but these are representative. In every proper way I have sought to minimize publicity and control conditions, and I need hardly assure you that these letters are unknown to others. Miss Dakin has not seen them. But she has been told of the dissatisfaction.

Dr. P. E. Doyle, is a medical officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and also holds commission in the Canadian Indian Service, with headquarters on Herschel Island. He brought his very sick wife down to us last August on the "Lady Kindersley" for surgery, she having been seriously ill for some four months. Fortunately we saved her life and in time she made a satisfactory convalescence and is now well and happy. They cannot get away from here until opening of navigation next August (1922), Mrs. Doyle is the daughter of a prominent Presbyterian of Ottawa, Can. She is a lovely woman, a devoted Christian worker, and has proven of very real help to Mrs. Greist in her work among the women and girls, since Mrs. Doyle has been able to be about the village. The Doctor expresses himself with great reserve, and I must add with some reluctance. Orally, he could and would say much more. Voluntarily he relieved Miss Dakin very largely of his wife's care during her stay as patient in Hospital. But there were matters he could not well attend to -- should not have been expected to do. However, Miss Dakin gave Mrs. Doyle but two baths during the two months Mrs. Doyle was a patient, and the linen of the bed was changed but once each week. The Bed-pan was almost never washed, and became foul from encrusted feces thereon, dry and brown. But these good people were helpless, and, appreciative of such help as ~~we could give~~ was given them, they expressed no criticism. That which I learned was from observation and from quizzing them. I visited this patient, professionally, daily during her stay in Hospital. I know whereof I speak. While away at Wainwright in January as per orders from Dr. Condit, I left Dr. Doyle as Physician in Charge, and he served us well and faithfully. On my return he felt impelled to speak of conditions generally during my absence, but further than this he has expressed himself even to me with great reserve, and to others he and Mrs. Doyle have said nothing.

Emma, is a Wainwright woman coming to us earlier this winter suffering with Tuberculosis of larynx. Crippled since birth from double hip-joint dislocation, intelligent, educated, sensitive, a Christian of exceptional native character, speaking English well, a good wife and mother, she merits all possible sympathy along kindly and tenderly helpful lines. Arriving unannounced, she begged for help and seemed so confident of relief if not a cure that I took her in at earliest moment possible and had hoped sincerely to do her great good. But within a short time she became dissatisfied. With the return of sun I allowed her to sit warmly clad upon veranda for a bit each day, but one evening late she escaped from Hospital grounds and was discovered by Miss Dakin as attempting to get to home of her brother-in-law, some half-mile distant. Miss Dakin at once followed, but Emma absolutely refused all overtures, and only when Miss Dakin secured help from the native Helen did Emma consent to return and then on Miss Dakin's positive assurance that I would be immediately sent for. In presence of her husband only and with closed doors (she would not talk with others present,) I secured but this statement: "I am so terribly lonesome of nights, and I wish to leave this place." Kindly argument and tender appeals but increased her flow of tears and sobs, ~~but~~ increased her agitation, and she grasped both my hands in hers and said with streaming eyes: "Please, Dr. Greist, O please let me go." Turning to her husband I said: "Take her to your brother's house at once." And aside, and without her hearing, I urged that he secure from her a full statement of her grievances and return therewith and with Roy, the young elder Interpreter. At the manse I saw them late that same night. The intelligent husband seemed loath to express himself, but finally I secured the wife's story, and then it was I asked Roy to accompany the man to the house wherein the patient was and secure her statement in writing. It is herewith submitted and with no editing whatsoever. I was neither present nor had I anything to do with preparation of this statement — to no degree did I inspire it or its contents.
This woman above soon died —

Naomi was also a Tubercular case, one of Pott's Disease, with terribly diseased spine, crooked, "humped," so much so that for two yrs she has not been on her feet. I admitted her to hospital account a complicating abscess and involved glands, for which I operated some time since. She was a care, 'tis true, but I understand this Hospital to have built with the Lord's money for just such cases, His helpless ones, those in serious need of that care and tender kindness to which they are a stranger in their own homes. Rightly treated, sympathetically handled, they oft times respond to such therapeutics as we are enabled to apply institutionally, whereas otherwise they quickly perish. And Naomi appealed to me. While the prognosis was all but hopeless, yet -- well, the medical man with the Spirit of Christ in his heart must do his best and will fight to the last ditch. And sometimes wonders are the result. But ere long Naomi, too, became restless, was oft times by me found in tears. I did my best to sooth and encourage her, but because she was ~~being~~ unable to speak English I was largely helpless. All I could get out of her through Helen, Miss Dakin's helper, was: "I want to go home." Helen interpreted no complaints. Later, I took Roy to the Hospital and with him went into Naomi(s room and closed the door and asked Naomi to tell me, please, what was the trouble. Then it was she unburdened herself. Pleadings availed little altho she did consent to remain a bit longer. Ultimately, ~~further~~ pleadings became useless, however, and I was practically forced to allow her to return to her insanitary igloo. I hoped it would be for a few days only and that we then could get her back to Hospital, and with fear and trembling I saw her go. Discharging sterile pus as yet, infection would be easy, and so it proved. Within four days this very complication developed, and in another two days notwithstanding all I could do for her in her native home she was dead. I enclose her statement as dictated by her to Roy two days previous to death. Far down in my heart I feel that that woman would be yet living had she had proper hospital care and had she consented to remain under those conditions. And my professional judgment is in line therewith.

And as intimated in previous paragraph, there are other cases as flagrant as to neglect. I will go on record as to following allegations concerning which I have personal knowledge and all but daily observe. Spit cups are notoriously neglected until full to over-flowing. Urinals are left for hours unemptied, on patient's stand or chair at side of bed and uncovered saving as patient may cover same with bit of paper. Bed-pans used for bowel defecation are emptied at leisure, but almost never washed, and are left thus to be used again. Mr. Jas. Allen, a white trader from Wainwright, operated by me for hernia recently, last used bed-pan for defecation of bowels on Feb'y 1st. That vessel was emptied but not washed and was carried back to his room and placed in closet wherein his clothing was hanging. And there that foul bed-pan remained until Saturday, the 4th inst when it was carried to public toilet and placed on floor in plain view. Later that day I politely called Miss Dakin's attention thereto, advising that of my own personal knowledge the pan had not been washed for four days. Indignantly and in anger she left the room. Floors of bed-rooms are permitted oft times to become filthy, and it has been necessary for a physician to withdraw from a room when making his regular rounds and ask that the floor be cleansed that he might approach a bed. The floor of the Consulting-room is very often neglected, and it has been necessary to call attention thereto and withdraw at regular clinic hour and ask that it too be swept and washed up. Dressings in waste pan are left to accumulate until such time as pan is full. Dust and dirt are in evidence throughout hospital, and walls oft times are sufficiently covered with dust to enable one to write his name thereon in dust. The Surgery, or Operating Room, is neglected, and the writer has almost constant difficulty in securing asepsis in preparation for surgery. In the little things carelessness is had. Abdominal surgery, of which we have had some few cases, is hazardous in extreme and all but criminal saving with proper care and in presence of all possible surgical cleanliness. It becomes necessary at all times to check up on such preparation as is allegedly made, and irritation and ill temper are shown if insistence is had as to proper care. However, mistakes have been so often made, and carelessness so often had, that the risk demands attention notwithstanding such anger as it may cause. It is the surgeon's right to know he is playing safe. And these inquiries and careful attention, ~~had~~, when made and had in all kindly politeness, ought not be met with such treatment. It is admitted, it is unusual for a surgeon to have to make such inquiries, but in presence of incompetence and repeatedly made errors, it becomes essential that he be guarded.

And Miss Dakin is incompetent. Surgically and medically her training is inadequate for this work. And temperamentally she is unfit. With a primitive race of people whose confidence it is all essential to win, a race in which kindly and sympathetic treatment is so capable of securing results, with the Eskimo particularly, temper, crossness, scolding, irritability, all these have no place. She seems to be a stranger to the true missionary spirit. Coming to Alaska allegedly believing she would be in supreme control of the Hospital, and that "no physician at all would be here; or, if here, that he would be a mere visiting one with no authority whatever, she has seemed to fret under her appointment as "Head Nurse" merely, and is restless in presence of one officially designated as "Superintendent." The writer has studiously sought to avoid any and all friction arising from this unfortunate condition for which he is in no way to be blamed. Dr. Condit drew up a memorandum ere leaving, on the writer's suggestion, specifically tabulating the several duties of the Head Nurse and Sup't and there ought really arise no misunderstanding whatever. It is maintained that in no single instance has the writer violated that memorandum or its spirit saving possibly on one occasion only when kindly he asked if pus covered sheets and other bed-linen used in hospital were being properly rubbed and rinsed in the wash, it having come to his notice that -- apparently -- they were merely boiled and then hung out to dry, with no ~~boiling~~ rubbing, no rinsing, etc. Miss Dakin made sport of my knowledge of such mattes and said: "We merely boil them and then dry them, no rinsing and no rubbing." I then said: "I think you are making a mistake." But since in a sense that is within the "House-keeping" Dep't, and under Dr. Condit's ruling is a matter for her supervision only, I dismissed the matter, but any sanitarian in the world would tell you I am correct in my position. Pus cannot be removed from linen in that fashion. But that is my only violation of that memorandum, in spirit or in fact.

Your "Superintendent and Missionary in Charge" of this great work in all seriousness submits, If he is to serve the Master well and truly, and the Board faithfully and well, and is to do that work asked of him,-- in short if this Hospital is to serve its intended purpose in the up-lift of this people who so need Christ-like treatment and Christian care, then he must have a Head Nurse who will heartily, ~~and~~ efficiently and kindly cooperate to the end that in every particular our work shall prove helpful, and suggestive of the Great Physician. Jealousy, carelessness, laziness, selfishness, petty quarreling, anger and irritability, have no place in such a nurse. Such an one can undo the best work of the greatest physician or surgeon. And such an one can wreck the fondest hopes of those who would make of this hospital a monument on this coast to Christian service.

I leave the matter with you. My skirts are clear. Pending such action as you may see wise, I agree faithfully to strive to the utmost to maintain that Christian spirit in dealing with everything and all which would undo or harm, and will do my best.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. Griest
Supt and Missionary in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska
Feb'y 27, 1922.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

I desire to write you somewhat of many matters, and will ask your kindly consideration if my letter is therefore a little rambling.

February has seen many sick on this coast. An epidemic among children has suggested a mild "La Grippe," or "Flu," and with adults the same has been had but much milder. Again, meat has been scarce and the people have been eating walrus and oogruk and even seal which has been laying in ice cellars for many months and it causes illnesses of a sort peculiar. Notwithstanding all one may say, they will eat to excess and then like children complain with their "tummies." One woman comes to us on an average every five or six days and with the self same story each and every time, "I eat oogruk and my stomach hurt." I know what to do when that woman first puts in an appearance, but for the sake of politeness I examine her and make sure.

Sealing has been poor all winter. Ice conditions have been such there has been little open water. Snow has been exceptionally heavy and storms violent, I am told. Snow lies from three to five feet deep throughout the village, and drifts near hospital are ten feet deep. In Wales the drifts were deeper and more extensive, account the mountains, and in Wales, too, the wind storms are far more numerous and severe, a comparatively quiet day being a rare exception there.

The trapping has been about an average year's catch, Mr. Brower tells. Perhaps 2500 white fox skins will have been taken and marketed through the Liebes Company locally, and this includes the catch sold at Wainwright and to the East from here at the two eastern substations of the local agency. White bear have been shot to the extent of perhaps 75 skins, and more are expected in April.

Perhaps not more than 200 people are in the village at this time. Many have gone Eastward, where trapping conditions are superior and where the people are doing much better in several ways. Bear are there to be found in far ~~xxxx~~ greater number. I understand that few are living close together. I learn more from natives coming down here to trade than I do from the white traders locally who in a way seem a little loath to give me great amount of information, and in a way too discourage missionary effort to the Eastward from here. I say little, but listen attentively. Probably 750 to 800 Eskimo are between Point Barrow and Demarcation Point at present time. It is likely that a settlement will sooner or later develop at or near mouth of Colville River, on Eastern bank. I married the trader there, a Mr. Edwardson, to an Eskimo woman recently, and he spent some two hours with me later on and gave me much valuable information. None of the natives eastward ~~of~~ from there have been back here since my arrival last August, and none are expected this year.

Rev. Dr. Condit orally instructed that it is the wish of the Board that I make a trip to Demarcation Point this year, perhaps by boat and perhaps by dog-sled as per my best judgment. Our little motor boat is entirely inadequate for such a trip. It would hold no supplies, and but two men can safely travel therein, and safety is something one would even then not experience. The boat is unfit for the sea. It is a 14 ft skiff. Nothing short of a 35 ft whale boat with larger motor would be safe, I am advised by men who know arctic conditions. And such boat could not go east from here until late in July or early August, and would have to be back early in September, or would have to be well down this way at least. In many ways the trip by boat would prove the easier, but I feel I cannot undertake it with such boat as we have. This is why I asked Dr. Condit to recommend an adequate motor boat for waters on this coast, to be recommended as to specifications by Capt. Pedersen of the HERMAN who knows these waters and their requirements.

I have seriously considered making this trip, therefore, in mid-March, leaving here with two teams and two experienced men, stopping at every hamlet, every house or igloo, and holding services where we can, examining into the physical condition of the people, prescribing or operating when necessary, and getting a "line" on conditions generally. That is what was in mind of the Board, I take it, in asking that this trip be made. It would be also my thought to look carefully into matters at both Colville River district and at Demarcation Point to determine if it is feasable and if it be probably well to inaugurate mission work at either one or both these points, later on. However, there exists a doubt in my mind as to just how far Dr. Condit's authorization extends. This trip would cost considerably. Fairly extimated, the two men and teams would cost us $200 each, and there would be dog feed for us to buy and "grub" for myself and these two men, fuel for the trip, etc., etc. I roughly estimate the cost of the trip at near $1000. And yet, I believe the information to be had thereby is well worth that amount to this Mission. The people have left here and are scattered to the Eastward, and we want to know how they are situated and how best we may serve them. We wish to take the Gospel of healing to them, physically and spiritually. And we cannot do it through the traders or through the trading vessels. It would appear that we must go to them and study conditions at short range.

It was considered going on the HERMAN this summer, but even so I seriously doubt if much information after all would be gleaned in that way. Most of these people would come out onto the vessel to trade as she stops at frequent intervals en route East from here. But that would tell me little of living conditions, how near together the hamlets are, and the sick would be left in igloos and prescriptions would be hazardous if not impossible quite. I wish to visit the people in their homes. The traders locally have encouraged the ship trip, emphasizing its ease of travel, lack of hardship, etc., but it does not appeal to me. I am not afriad of the trip on land, as per above plan. I would perhaps take one elder, Roy the interpreter, and one other man Bert, some older and the best trail man here, I am told. Roy has made this trip once in taking the U.S. Census.

I am a little afraid Dr. Condit did not fully realize the expense connected with the trip. He simply told me to think about it and to plan on making the trip this year. In view of the cost, therefore, and conditions generally, I feel disposed to await your definite authorization as to this expense, my plan, etc.

One very excellent reason for having made this trip this winter is the fact that Dr. P. E. Doyle, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police medical department is in Barrow for this winter, awaiting opening of navigation to get back to his post at Herschel Island in August. I operated Mrs. Doyle last September, she being brought down in critical condition by the Doctor, her life despaired of, and fortunately we saved her. Out of gratitude the Doctor has given me great assistance this year in many ways, as an anaesthetist, in the laboratory, etc., and has thus relieved me for other important work. His help has been invaluable. As reported elsewhere, he acted as Physician in Charge during my trip down to Wainwright and gave excellent service. He would willingly serve us excellently well during my two months absence Eastward on this proposed trip to Demarcation Point. Next year there would be no doctor here during my absence, but even so, that is not an impassable barrier.

On the whole, therefore, I incline to await further advices from you, and further information as to coast conditions from such natives as return here in May. However, I anticipate learning little from them more than that already had. I have Archdeacon Stuck's book, "A Winter Circuit of Our Arctic Coast," detailing his trip eastward from here in 1917--'18, and have studied it carefully in leisure moments, bringing it back from Wainwright with me. Travel conditions are now superior to that he found them in that so many more natives are to be found on the coast. He was forced to take three teams and sleds to protect his party as against absence of inhabitants and consequent absence of food supplies for men and dogs. I would find a Trading Post at Colville River, and another at Demarcation Point. I also would be able to secure dog feed all along and from natives. I have secured from the U.S. Geodetic Survey valuable charts and maps of this coast.

One excellent reason for postponing this trip, is that the dogs here in Barrow are in poor state of flesh account lack of feed this winter. The native dogs are in pitiable condition. The trip to Point Barrow is weekly had with difficulty account poor dogs. I would insist on feeding my prospective teams a week in advance that they might be fed up as against the hardships of the journey. White men with good teams make the trip between here and Wainwright in three days and yet it took our native teams five days hard travel and from ten to twelve hours daily in early in January. This Mission ought have six or seven good dogs. I have my own sled and find it a solace, but the dogs hitched thereto each Sunday are a source of grief.

I have made the trip to, Point Barrow each Sunday all winter since Sep.29th. saving only those two Sundays I spent in Wainwright and some three Sundays this winter when travel conditions forbade. ~~I have from~~ I have usually several sick to look after each day I am there. During the summer and early autumn we met in a fair house, with good ventilation, but the owner is gone Eastward and we are meeting in a small igloo, crowded, illy ventilated, insanitary. Most of the people of that village are away for the winter, Eastward and inland. It is my hope that ere I leave Barrow we may have a small chapel built in Point B. It ought cost little, half under-ground, igloo style and as so strongly recommended by Archdeacon Stuck, but above ground sufficiently high to justify a row of short windows as in basements of homes in New York. In winter, then, this portion of house extending above ground would be heavily surrounded with snow blocks, thus making for warmth in winter, the openings for windows only being left. Snow blocks would also be put on roof, leaving ventilator only open. A small stove would suffice, and a small bit of coal could be taken weekly on sled. I judge a house **14** x 24 ft to be proper size. Walls should be made from ordinary flooring, and stedding of 2 x 6s, and rafters of same. Walls should be treble, outside walls being double with tar paper between. Tar paper ought also be behind inner wall. If some wealthy Presbyterian wishes to create a suitable memorial to some deceased one, this will serve excellently well as such. And it will not cost greatly. I could get it built with donated labor, bossing the job myself. One stove with 20 inch fire pot will heat it nicely. One door only is needed and a small vestibule at entrance. Benches made here would serve. Pulpit can be made easily from lumber here. Windows ought be small and nearly square, high up, 5 ft from floor. Ceilings ought be 9 ft.

Mrs. Greist is having a busy winter with her girls and women. On Mondays she has a class of girls ranging in ages from 12 to 17 to whom she and Mrs. Doyle are teaching knitting, and this is scientifically done from charts, or directions, written or printed, and followed by each student carefully until she learns the peculiar stitch for the sock or the mitten. Mrs. Doyle takes great interest in this, and is developing into a first and enthusiastic missionary worker. She plans now on doing some practical work along this line within borders of her village back in Canadian territory, altho that territory is under control of Church of England mission. Then on Tuesday, the mothers and prospective mothers of the village, none without children of ~~seven~~ 12 or younger, meet in the Manse, constituting the "BETTER BABIES CLUB" and it would assuredly do you good to be present at some of their meetings. They are busy occasions. They cut out garments for some one or more children present, or orphaned children in the village, sew them into this or that, discuss care of babies, taking up some specific matter, demonstrate it on some child present, bathe all babies present with hot water, soap, and with towel dry them properly, (so many mothers are short of these necessities, and fuel is also at a premium in igloos,) and then leave for their homes. These meetings are well attended. She has rules for membership, such as every baby must be bathed once weekly unless delayed account illness. Absence from two meetings in succession without good excuse nullifies membership. --Etc. etc. But the women are always on hand. On Fridays the girls meet once again for instruction in cutting out garments and making them, simple wearing apparel, such as they need and ought wear. Mrs. G. has fitted perhaps 35 or forty children i with underwear this winter, either made the garments at these club meetings else made over old garments sent her in some mission box, and has largely gotten rid of the notorious "strap" used by mothers for holding up skin pants of babies and children, tightly bound around hip bones, not about waist. She has substituted the more sanitary waist with buttons thereon, or suspenders for their pants. But Mrs. Greist wishes to write you of all this, and desires that I leave to her the full report. She has certain appeals to make to you in behalf of these mothers and babies, and will write you of it. She plans to do even more along practical lines another year and wishes to lay the matter before you intelligently, far more than can I. So, I back out of this really major subject. Her letter will probably reach you on a later mail.

I leave to another letter reference to matters of special business interest, and close

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Greist M.D.
Missionary in Charge

THE HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW ALASKA

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 28, 1922.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
General Sec'y,
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

I will take up seriatum certain queries in your letters just received, particularly yours of Dec.3d.

I will gadly supply you with such pictures of interest locally as I am able to secure. My time for photography is limited- I am so constantly occupied with other matters I have no time for picture making, it seems, and much to my wife's regret and even constant protest. But occasionally some other amateur gets busy shooting at me, and I will hunt up something for you at my earliest opportunity.

The whites here this winter are quite uniformly well disposed toward the work of Hospital and Mission. Few will attend the Church I cannot get these traders inside the church, but nevertheless personal relations are cordial. The social life of the village this winter is said to be the most cordial in many years. And yet, my first and foremost duty is always toward the natives and the natives know it. The Nicholses (school and Reindeer work,) are most attentive to church work, and are my valiant right hand people. Mr. Nichols for the first time in his life seems to be greatly interested in Religious matters. I hope to secure from him a public confession of Christ this winter. The Bloomfields are Episcopalians and have attended church a little, but not a great deal. At Xmas all the whites were out. As to the Hospital, all are interested and to enthusiastic degree. Every white person in village has beem my patient, not nevessarily within hospital, but have been prescribed for. There is however a feeling to effect that since they are whites and "are doing so much for the natives, themselves"(!!!) we should give them free treatment in hospital. However, this is rather expressed by attitude than by words. I think there will be little or no opposition to paying reasonable fees for hospital care once it is submitted as coming from your Office. There is then the utmost cordiality throughout the village whites toward the Hospital and the Mission work, but it is largely felt that the work is for the natives and the whites do not need to attend divine services. I feel that occasional attendance on their part would be an encouragement to the natives. Even Miss Dakin has never been inside the church to attend services since Dr. Condit left last August. Mrs. Greist and the Nicholses are my stand-bys. Miss Dakin is Superintendent of the Sunday School, however, and gives that close attention. But she will not attend church. And prayer Meeting apparently was never intended for the whites, at least it does not appeal.

In my report financial in character with end of December, lev leaving for Dr. Condit's office with Jan.1st, I handed full statement as to additional expense in "Completing Hospital." And since that date another due bill has been presented for some dollars, given for wages, by Mr. Brown, which must be shown in another report.

In this connection, when do you wish the Mission Year to begin, or rather with what date should it end? Arbitrarily, I closed up all business for the year since my arrival in August and paid all bills by draft December 31st. Does that meet with your approval? The Church Year begins, or did at one time, with April 1st. But does that necessarily mean that our Mission affairs ought be closed up for the year at same time? Dr Condit sent me books, journal and double entry ledger, from Home, and I am keeping a complete set of double entry books of all mission business. In this way only may I hope to keep matters straight and minimize work at end of mission year. For that reason I felt that all bills should be paid through my office, and that all mission business transacted through my desk. If Miss Dakin should write orders on Liebes Store locally for supplies bought, I would have no memo concerning same. That was why I appealed to Dr. Condit in premises. I think he has matters straightened out.

I referred to a motor boat as a felt necessity, in my annual report to Dr. Condit with end of the year, Dec. 31st. The little boat bought in 1920 is inadequate, wholly unfit for sea use. It is a mere skiff, 14 ft long, and was "worked over" by Eide in the effort to do, I know not what. The "Evinrude" motor is unsatisfactory in the Arctic. Capt. Pedersen of the Str "HERMAN" would know a practical boat for this coast, one I could use in mission work throughout the short summer, to tow whale boat loads of coal from Wainwright, to serve in mission work both East and South. It would have to be drawn up onto beach by tackle, but that is practical. I feel that with such a boat the sick could be brought in to Hospital and the injured cared for, wheras if left for native boats dilatariness is had. A native recently breaking his leg inland forty miles, was left in an igloo for some six weeks ere he was brought to Hospital and then only after I had sent by messenger for his people to bring him. They were apparently awaiting my efforts at getting him. And the old man of perhaps sixty or more was in a bad way and it is doubtful as to what sort of leg I can give him altho I am making every effort to right the damage attending an untreated and difficult fracture of six weeks standing. It is possible I may get a fair result, and really believe I will have it, but the natives will think it nothing much. They are like mere children, and need to be everlastingly cared for in a motherly sort of old woman fashion. Like the Spaniard, they say: Mananna, Mananna, -- tomorrow, tomorrow, maybe doctor come tomorrow. They never get in a hurry as to going for a doctor and taking the injured. I am helpless as it is as I have no means of conveyance on land or sea. And I have for so many years been accustomed to going for my patient in my car or in my ambulance, and pell mell at that, that I have little patience with this dilitariness, the patient suffering for care in mean time. But it is a part of the game here. That old man will never even thank me for all my effort and skilled effort at that in over-coming the handicap had in his neglect of means at hand for relief, the Hospital and Doctor in charge. However, ten were cured and but one returned to give thanks, and so it goes, and the work goes on just the same. The Wales people have by some one been taught to say Thank you, but no one here would so express themselves at first on my coming. I asked one day in sermon why it is, why so few seem to appreciate that we are doing, if indeed it be lack of appreciation, and why if they do appreciate it they do not say so, that the missionary doctor likes to be told. Now all the old men and the old women are practicing the English words -- Thank you, and make an effort at saying it nearly every time one receives medicine or other help. I laugth, pat them on the back, and usher them out with good cheer, and it will in the end pay.

As to Cape Prince of Wales. I am not forgetting that people. In this mail some five or six letters go down that way and to those natives. I left them some books containing helpful homolies, to be read on Sunday at services, by either Arthur Nagozruk, or by elder Lewis Tungwenok. But they should have others. And I will attempt the matter of writing short dissertations upon Biblical themes occasionally, but then mails are so few and far between. I do wish you may be able this year to secure for them a missionary physician. I cannot find it in my heart to agree with Dr. Condit in his belief that we should relinquish that territory to the Methodists. Possibly it may make for cheaper administration, but we owe it them to stick to the job there, and that territory bids fair to develop into a valuable Mission. Shishmareff and the Diomedes belong to Wales, properly, and a good man can care for the whole. A small hospital ought be erected at Wales, to care for that field. The right man can develop that field amazingly. Nome cannot care for Wales. There are times in spring, notably from April 1st to last of June when no intercourse at all is had between Wales and Nome, by land or sea. It is always possible to go from Wales to Shishmareff -- no one week throughout the year when same is impossible. And please remember, Wales, the Diomedes and Shishmareff constitute a total population of not less than 700 souls. We are under obligations to St.Lawrence Island, it is true, but we cannot rightly give up Wales, in my humble opinion. And I pray almost daily that the Master may put it into the heart of some one to endow the Wales mission, or that which amounts to as much. Letters from white people down at York, Mrs. Christensen, that splendidly good woman of true Christian interest in that people, who mothers all those men and women, -- a letter from her says that the people in Wales are yet grieving that you sent us away from them. But I am writing them to "sit tight, to not rock the boat," that you are far from forgetting them, that plenty of men want to go to them as doctor but no one suited as missionary has as yet been found.

Referring to your favor the 1st November. I have read this letter carefully twice, and desire to assure you it will be my best effort to profit from its excellent advice.

I have advices from Dr. Condit as to Eide, ordering me to discharge Mrs. Eide the moment Eide appears in Barrow. I have warned her that such will have to be done, that she cannot invite him inside the Hospital building if he arrives, and have said to Miss Dakin that in my absence she will please order him out if he show disposition to enter. I also have your favor Nov.5th, relative to same matter which is carefully noted.
Mrs. Eide puzzles me somewhat. She does not express herself. Nor do I invite expression as to her husband. Just what she thinks of the man I know not. Mrs. Eide is a lady, a true woman, even tho Eskimo in blood. I have large sympathy for her, and Mrs. Greist and I are striving to do all we can for her. During her recent confinement in Hospital, Mrs. Greist took her two little children and kept them for two weeks in the manse, feeding them, washing for them, and putting them to bed late in evening at Hospital so that Miss Dakin would not have this additional care. Mrs. Eide expressed her appreciation most warmly.

Referring to yours of Nov.3d
I did not have in mind retaining any part of fees charged the natives for medical services. Nor has the matter of charging the natives any fees whatever been seriously considered by me altho it was suggested by Dr. Condit that it might be well to think it over, and he gave me carte blanche authority to establish some nominal fee for native services if on further thought I deemed it wise. I tried it at Wales, and while theoretically a good thing for the native in that it inculcates self-respect, yet it adds greatly to the burden in way of book-keeping, etc., and no end of difficulty in collecting etc. However, I yet maintain it makes for improvement ~~in the population~~, and enables us to escape the dangerous menace of charity, giving them something for nothing, which invariably makes for lower moral standard. Very noticeably in Wales it raised the standard of self-esteem, and those natives who paid their way, their small fee of 25¢ per prescription, and 50¢ for a visit to the homes, were the ones who felt an interest in the mission, that they were helping support it, that they had something invested therein. While I collected but perhaps $14 throughout the portion of the year I carried out the idea, in way of cash, yet we collected more in way of wood, labor, etc., all of which I properly reported to Treasurer Banks. It was not the amount, but the principle which appealed to me, and I am glad to note you agree with me in it. If I can work out some practical working plan, whereby I can manage to keep the accounts, I will probably adopt the plan. But it means a large increase in my work, clerical in character. There is little or no money in circulation on this coast, and payment would have to be made practically always in labor.
At no time did I have in mind the thought of dividing the native fee with mission, retaining a portion for myself. That would be beneath my dignity as a Christian missionary. I am here to serve these people, not for gain. If any fees come to me other than salary they will come from those whites who are making far more money than am I, and doing little or nothing for this people saving in a selfish way. My income now is about less than one third what it was ere leaving Indiana. If I am to charge whites for such services as I do for them surgically or medically, in hospital or in their homes, when same does not conflict with my work for the natives which always comes first, then -- and this was my sole thought, -- may I not consistently retain as mine that fee? or a portion thereof? And that is the question in the end you settle by agreeing that I may keep as mine 50% thereof. Thanks, kindly. But I did not wish you to labor under impression that I at any time have even dreamed of charging these natives a fee and then putting same in my own pocket, the whole or any part thereof.-- Far from it. If the Oil interests begin work here some sort of arrangement must be entered into with regard to such hospital work, or private practice, which may need to be done locally. I will work out a system of charges for hospital work, fees for personal injuries, etc., always remembering this hospital is primarily for the Eskimo and that the white patients may not crowd out the native or in any degree impose on him. I would have you know that I came to Alaska not to profiteer from any one or from any source, and will not. I am anxious to be very clear as to this. I take it then, that such fees as may be charged whites for professional (not hospital services,) will be divided between myself and the Mission Treasury. The hospital fees proper, for room, etc., etc., will go into Treasury, a proper

share for nursing to be given the Head Nurse. We will work out the plan and report later to you, if same is promulgated.

I believe this answers, or takes note of, all points raised in your various letters received on this mail.

I must apologise for my typeing. My ribbons are worn and I have no others. My Underwood does good work if ribbons are supplied it, but without ribbons it is all but useless. The school teachers are alike without ribbons. Alas, the drug store or stationer is far far away, and Broadway is not to be gotten to readily.

Yours very sincerely, and for His work,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Missionary in Charge

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 28, 1922.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

Your several letters reached me Sunday night, Ned having arrived with a large load ~~late~~ 8 PM that date, and I read letters until 3 A.M.

Permit me to say, first, that I exceedingly regret to learn of your resignation as General Missionary. I consider it all but calamitous to the interests of this Northern coast at least. Your acquaintance here through your three weeks visit this year admirably fitted you to sympathetically handle the affairs of this Mission, and your successor now must acquaint himself at first hand ere he can serve in anything like the same degree and that will require time, much time. However, I readily understand your motives, Mrs. Condit's unfortunate trouble with her eyes. And Mrs. Greist joins me in the hope that your worst fears may be far from realized, that the sight of one eye may be saved. Possibly the contemplated enucleation of the diseased member may result in the salvation of the other -- it very frequently does. Amd our prayers are constant that you may be saved this trial, that of total blindness. Absence from home afield has of course proven a hardship to both you and Mrs. Condit, and I suspected this problem would become acute, when with you last summer, but even then I sincerely hoped some solution would appear. I greatly regret conditions making this move advisable on your part. And that the Lord may bless you in your new relations, with the Sheldon Jackson School in Sitka, is my hope and prayer. I hope you will not lose interest in our work, and I very well know such will not be the case. And I crave the privilege of addressing you occasionally and in a general way at least, regarding matters here. Your advice and your opinions are valued highly.

Permit me to add that, while I well know I xxxx made mistakes in my work in Wales and may have made them here, yet my heart has been right. My action in organizing the Wales church was probably premature, but I was absolutely striving to do the right. I had no one to whom to go for immediate advice. I was new in the work, and its problems were difficult. Mails were so slow and far between. I pored over my Hodge's Prebyterian Law and with every good intention tried to serve correctly and well, not thinking for a moment that I would violate any injunction of yours. I had forgotten such advice, if given, to not organize. I remembered it as: "Be a little slow about it." And I waited a year, or nearly so. But the point is, I did not intentionally go counter to your instructions, and assuredly wished to be absolutely true to your interests. I ask your forgiveness if at any time

you have felt me to be too independent. I was far from wishing to so act. In thought such has never been true.
For 25 yrs I had practiced medicine and surgery, my own "boss," and for last twelve years of that time I had occupied a front place among my professional associates and was proud of my acquired position. I took off my hat to no man among them. And to suddenly find myself a learner, a tyro, trying hard to get into harness and in new work with its several problems, --I did my best.

In accord with your instructions, I am addressing my business communication directly to Dr. Marquis.

Mrs. Eide stoutly maintains that to her knowledge no fox skin was received at the Easter collection of the church. She knows nothing of, she means. She did not receive from Mr. Eide any such skin. ^ And assuredly Eide did not give me such skin. Eide probably had the skin in his trunk. I had hoped to see elder Geo. Tooka Leavitt, the half-breed Treasurer of the Church at that time, and learn from him if he turned over to Eide a skin of this description, but time forbids that I hunt him up. I will however learn from George at earliest possible moment facts in premises and will again make every effort locally to learn disposition of the skin.

The phonograph has been in the Manse at all times, that portion of it which is here. Eide had removed the motor and all working parts and had them boxed ready to take to Seattle, as you will remember, when I advised you thereof and you forced him to disgorge and return to the Manse these parts. However, Eide did not return all, and the most important part of all, the so called "Voice box," or that arm holding needle and resting upon record, is missing. He probably purposely retained that, as matter of spite. The "music" box is consequently no musical instrument at all, and is stored in upper portion of house. I asked the Loman Bros to send us duplicate arm, but it for some reason fails to come. Eide is a slick rascal, to say the least. Some ward politician should find that man, but I would regret to be a tax payer in that ward.

I have notified Mrs. Eide that, in case her husband returns, her relations with this Mission will terminate at once. She is careful to not express herself on any matter connected with him. It is conceivable that, on his return here, she may turn him down "cold." In that case, our position might be embarassing. Howevr as I understand your instructions I have no alternative. At least Miss Dakin insists that she will be obly too glad to get rid of Mrs. Eide, and that as she understands the case Eide's mere presence on this coast constitutes sufficient grounds for Mrs. Eide's dismissal. Dr. Marquis'es letters instructing me are a little conflicting, he first saying, use your judgment. However, I will do as you ordered. I have, as said, so informed Mrs. Eide, saying: This is my order from New York.

I have letter from Rev. Richard Decker, Nome, handing me your wireless to him, and telling me that Eide is in Nome (as of November,) and that he tells him he will come on here in mid-winter. We have yet to see him. I will order him off Mission premises once he comes, and Hospital people have instructions to same effect.

D

Mr. Browers price to me on those two cases of Carnation milk was correctly given you, viz $9 the case, but he would not sell me more at any price, being short. On all other matters he has uniformly charged us retail price, price given natives. And he would sell me milk, can at a time, I suppose, and at 30¢. Flour is sold at $12the cwt, meal at 25¢ the lb., rolled oats at 20¢, butter at $1.25 the lb. Dr. Dixon writes me, urging that hereafter I do as Dr. Spence did, buy my supplies locally. But I cannot afford to pay the price. If the Board decline to be troubled with the matter I must make direct arrangements with the Liebes and buy on my own responsibility. Possibly, if I would buy in one bulk sum of Mr. Brower he would give me some concessions. In return for what I have tried to do for him and his family professionally since being here he surely ought return the compliment in some manner. He is paying the Mission nothing for our services, and in turn charges our Board full retail "trade" price for such commodities as we purchase. You went to see him in the effort to secure some special reduction in his terms, or prices, to us, but as I was not with you I have not known result of that interview. Dr. Dixon may not have written that letter with full instructions from Dr. Marquis, however. In declining to make any increase in my salary Dr. Marquis says that I am even now the highest paid missionary in Alaska, but they sometimes forget momentarily the excessive expense to which the missionary is here put. Freights add very materially to our cost of supplies. Could we buy from the corner grocery back home, the salary would not be bad. However, I must do the best I can, and will do it gracefully and with a smile. Would the Board pay my freights on such supplies as we must have, the necessities, it would prove a very great relief.

One of my many recent problems is the matter of going Eastward as per your instructions. You left the matter largely with my judgment. We discussed the dog-team method of travel, but when some one whom I do not now remember said that a boat would prove the least arduous way you said: Better then await summer and go by boat." But our little motor boat is unsafe in the sea and is therefore not to be considered. A whale boat is too slow as to sailing, and could not safely get away from here until about a week previous to arrival of the ships in Aug. The ice frequently interferes far to the East. I have gotten all possible good advice from those in position to help, and the opinion seems almost unanimous, stick to the land and go with dogs. But either trip will prove expensive. The boat trip will be the more expensive, men tell me, as I would have to take a crew of four men to handle boat. Archdeacon Stuck paid George Tooka Leavitt $200 in cash and in advance to take a load of dog feed for him to Herschel Island and at the destination he gave George another $100 as a bonus. But I can secure two experienced men at $200 each for the trip from here to Demarcation Pt, I to feed the dogs and men en route. The expense of the two months trip will not fall far short of $8oo or possibly $1000. Tis true, the results will prove most helpful to the Board in meeting the acute problems connected with the migration of this people Eastward. We can adequately secure information reliable in character in no other way. Conditions are very different now from those found by the Archdeacon in 1917--'18. Then, there were few people between here and the Demarcation Pt., whereas now my best information is they number from 750 to 1000. So many have gone from even Point Hope, Icy Cape, Wainwright, from here and from Point Barrow. The latter place is almost deserted at this time, but perhaps fifty or soon lost

souls being there. We cannot get in touch with these people would I go on HERMAN as has been suggested to me. I wish to see them in their homes, on land, and learn if there be a tendency to village formation. I wish to learn of their physical condition. Any sick ought be seen, injured examined, surgery needful done or arrangements made as far as may be possible to get them back down here to Hospital, and all this cannot be done aboard the HERMAN or any boat. The traders are almost to a man discouraging any efforts, not openly but I can read it between the lines. At best they urge the trip aboard the HERMAN. My best judgment is, I ought go East and ought go this year, and yet I hesitate for fear you did not realize the essential expense of this trip. I fear criticism at hands of the Board if I expose them to this sum. And, too, Mrs. Nichols expects to be confined late in March, and desires much that I attend her. 'Tis true, Dr. Doyle is here, and there is no good reason why she would not get along nicely with him in attendance, but unmistakably she and Mr. N. would greatly regret to see me leave on this trip to the East. And because of the Nicholses official position, the cordial relations existing between this Mission's forces and the local representatives of the Bureau of Education, and because specifically Mrs. N. is young, the daughter of an Episcopalian missionary, far from her parents and in a strange country, -- because of this I feel disposed to yield to her pressure and postpone the trip East. I am therefore putting the problem fully before Dr. Marquis and hope for specific authority to make the trip another early spring in early March, that I may return ere possibility of the Colville river breaking up, as it did last year on May 15th., or rather was flooded at that time. I regret to surrender this plan of going East this year, feeling it will prove a disappointment to both you and Dr. Marquis, but I can see no other way clearly at present. Prayer and much thought has as yet given me no light other than, Wait a little, and so, I have played a waiting game as yet, hoping for more light. I have Archdeacon's book, "A winter Circuit," in which he described this trip. I have furthermore gotten all possible information on this coast eastward, and have maps from Washington, charts, etc., of recent publication sent me by my Congressman in responce to an appeal made last summer after your leaving. I am therefore loaded with all possible advance information, but ~~yet~~, there seem these questions as yet. I hope the Home Office will advice me fully ere another year in premises.

The trip to Wainwright cost us nearly $200, to be exact some thing like $175. Dog feed is scarce and at a premium. Rental of dogs was expensive. Foods for the trip were excessive altho some has been saved as against another trip. Travel here is most costly, but we can ~~secure~~ carry on the work ~~done~~ in no other way. I will perhaps be able to cut down expenses materially with more esperience. I learned much on that Wainwright trip. If I do not go East I will attempt to make another trip to Wainwright for work there in mid-April. The people are urging it, and the whites down there are anxious that I come. I will however take but one man at that season, and will try to bring total expense well under $100. I assume you have my report in detail as to that January trip to Wainwright, with its many problems growing out of the opposition of Ward. And yet, in retrospect I feel that great good was accomplished on that initial trip, that the "ice was broken," and that in the end fruits will come of it in a large way. I have interesting letters from natives down there. I greatly helped the village professionally, which is no small part of the result.

Pardon my long rambling letter, but I desired to put before you intelligently some of these various matters, knowing you will be keenly interested in outcome of all. Later on I may address you further as to some of them, and with your kindly consent. My old college professor used to say: "Greist, boil it down, boil it down," and so I have ever tried to do, but it is not always easy for me, not always easy to give adequately a picture of conditions in a few words.

I regret pictures sent you by my finisher failed in reaching you as they were superb in character. He may have "balled" up my instructions. If I am ever able to find time in which to do amateur work once more, I will take more and send you prints as I have them. I can as yet do no ~~work with my camera here, no~~ printing, and my camera is now out of commission through shutter going badly.

With kind personal regards, best wishes for your work in the School, and further expressions of hope as to Mrs. Condit's eyes, in all of which Mrs. Greist cordially joins, I remain

Yours most sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Later. -- I have seen George and he tells me he knows nothing of any fox skin having been given at the Easter Collection last year, that he handled all funds and donations and that no fox skin passed through his hands. Of course, some one may have brought that skin later, as is some times done, and may have given it to Eide directly. We know nothing as to that.

H.W.G.

Just so soon as I can take the ~~time~~ I will make some prints and send you.

Mr. Macguire may take a few letters for us. He will hardly reach here for 30 days yet. Otherwise, no more outgoing mail until August next.

G.

Wales Alaska
Jan. 9 1922

Mrs. H. M. Frost
[illegible] Alaska

My dear friend.

I was very glad when I heard from you and that you are all well. I always willing to write you a letter and I have no time and don't know which way it goes, So I asked Arthur if it will go on this mail and I have to write a letter. And tell you about us.

We are all well and other people But poor Philip is getting worse. He never sat up or lay other side And he is very poor.

We had Christmas but not have a good time like last year and [illegible] did not come this time. And also Mrs Killen did not come to church.

Adele and I popcorns were in your house and give presents to children and Arthur helps me. Adele and I talked about you how you been so kind to us and helps me great deal also Mr. Sweet. And we all like to meet you again.

We had a new baby girl born on Jan. 26 and died after four hours.

After two days I have sore breast and have very badly pains.

Fannie had baby girl born Jan. 20. And Dolly's baby girl born Feb. 3. Both of these are living now.

I heard Ruth's wife going to have baby. Not born yet.

Isaac and Bertha never forget David and talked about him while he was here.

Arthur Jr. is learning to talk and sometimes better than Isaac.

But Isaac growing bigger he, but some other boys then he are

Seven polar bears had been killed this winter, they might be some more.

Poor hunting this winter and have not much grub in store at Wales this winter.

Percy had been married to Shishmaref girl. He had store up there.

Emma is staying with her brother Charlie in Shishmaref. Too bad her little brother Dudley died in Nome. But if we are good christian people we meet them in heaven.

I am glad they have meeting every Sunday and on Thursday evening and Arthur does his best he can to preach his people. And I know myself that God helps.

Bertha's eyes are doing well this winter. When they are little bit sore I give her Boric acid and water.

I never wrote to Mrs Tait ever she never send me letters since she was in Home. She wrote last letter and she said, she cry every night wants to come back to Wales again. They went to there home.

I must close my writing please answer my letter if you have time. God be with you till we meet again.

From your friend.
Miss Lucy A. Naggie.

Tell David send my love to hi

April 10, 1922.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

Your letter of December 31st has just come, and I hasten to reply so that it may reach you in the first summer mail.

We are all very glad to know that the winter has passed pleasantly and rapidly to you. Your names are mentioned frequently in our prayer service here, and it is a comfort to know that you are with Him, even if you are so far separated from us.

Mr. Banks will write you in regard to your requisition for supplies that you have made. I wrote you before that Dr. Condit has resigned the superintendency of the work in Alaska, and that Dr. S. Hall Young is now in his place. We do not want, however, to bother Dr. Young with any details outside of Southeastern Alaska, so you will address all communications hereafter to our office, and send your requisitions for supplies here also. We would like if you would keep a careful account of the amount of coal that you use in the three buildings that are connected with the mission, namely, the manse, the church and the hospital. This will help us a good deal in determining the budget of expense for the whole mission. We will not be able to send you this summer all of the things that you ask, but we will do our best. The country has been, and is, passing through a very severe panic and money comes in very slowly. We are anxious to get the Point Barrow work onas systematic and business a basis as we can, and of course we will have to depend on you for that.

I am glad you are getting to Wainwright and getting the work established there. We will not be able to send any one there this year, but your suggestion in regard to a missionary nurse is a good one, and in case we cannot get a physician to go we will see if we can get a nurse.

We have been hunting for an assistant nurse to Miss Dakin, and also for a woman to act as housekeeper at the hospital. We thought we had a woman, a friend of Miss Dakin's, to go there for the latter position, but sickness in her family has defeated our purpose in this regard. It is possible, she intimates, that the family situation may clear up, and she be permitted yet to go. In the meantime we are hunting for some one to take her place and also for a second nurse. We are finding it exceedingly difficult to get physicians who have the missionary spirit and impulse. We have been trying first of all to get a physician for Cape Prince of Wales, but without avail so far. Plenty of men apply, but they have no conception at all of the missionary end of their activity, and frankly state that they only want to go because it is a new adventure. You, above all, will understand how impossible such people would be on fields like those of the North.

I took extracts from your October letters and sent them pretty widely over the Church, telling of the need, the situation, and so on. I wish when you write again that you would let me know what the monthly average of patients is who have sought your care through the hospital, the dispensary, or individually. I think I wrote you in a former letter in regard to doing what you could to stimulate the Eskimos to take care of themselves. It is poor policy in mission work to pauperize the natives by giving them things that they can afford to pay for in one way or another. Just to hand them out what they need, it is the experience of all missionaries, ends in a lowering of self-respect, which is always bad.

Your account of the Christmas entertainment is very interesting. I am going to have that copied and sent pretty widely over the Church.

Remember us all very kindly to Mrs. Greist and Miss Dakin, and be assured again of our interest and prayers in your behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:[illegible]

April 10, 1932.

Miss Florence Dakin,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

My dear Miss Dakin.

It was a great pleasure to get your letter, which has just come, containing an account of your Christmas entertainment. It has made me wish that I could have been there with you. I think it is a good idea to encourage the natives there to make donations to the hospital, and the list that you have sent is quite encouraging.

We thought we had it all arranged for Miss Bullenkamp, your friend, to go to Point Barrow as housekeeper for you next year, when, just three days ago she wrote saying that a relative of hers had disappeared from his family, leaving a little girl, who would have to look to her (Miss Bullenkamp) for future care. She mentioned another relative, who had been quite sick, who might be induced to take care of the child in case she recovered. We are all very much disappointed about it, but are now looking for some one to take her place in case it develops that she cannot go finally. I was anxious to have her go because she knows you and your life together would make it pleasanter for both of you and she would be a great help in your work.

We are also trying to find a second nurse, but as yet have not succeeded. We can get plenty of applicants for nurses, but none of them have the missionary spirit, and you, above all others, will recognize how necessary this is in such a field as you occupy. We will keep up the search, however, and hope we may discover some one.

A Woman's Missionary Society in Morristown, N. J. has written me saying that their Society would like to sew for the Point Barrow Hospital. I am at a loss to tell her what to make. I presume they could not make clothing very well for the patients on account of the fact that they do not wear the same kind of clothing we do. You do need, however, such things as sheets, pillow-slips, and so on. When you write next I wish you would send me a list of such things as Women's Societies might make for you. to be sent up on shipment the year following. We are sending just as many of the things you and Dr. Greist have asked for as our limited funds this year will allow. The country has passed through a very severe panic this past winter and money has been quite short. We are hoping for a revival of business this summer or Fall, and by another year we may be in better shape.

I wish we could hear from you in time to know if you have in mind any nurse of the right type, who could be induced to go to your help. The Board will meet on April 27th, and I will then present the case of Point Barrow as fully and strongly as I can.

With every good wish, and with the fullest assurance on the part of all the Board of their interest and prayers, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:EM

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FROM Mr. Banks **DATE** May 1st, 1922
TO Mr. Eastman
RE:

Attached hereto you will find copy of a Christmas entertainment given at the Presbyterian Mission Barrow, Alaska.

It was quite an ambitious one you will see and will rather open the eyes of a good many people as to the possibilities at that Mission. In the popular mind the Esquimos in the most northern portion of Alaska, are supposed to be stolid, unemotional and almost unimpressionable beings who are only partly human. It may be that this program can be used in some practical way in literature which you send out.

Banks

Christmas Entertainment
Presbyterian Mission, Barrow, Alaska.

Program.

1. Chorus, by chrildren, "Wave the Banners".
2. "Christmas Greeting" verse by Bobby Brower.
3 Merry Christmas verse, by 14 chrildren.
4. "Clapping Song" by small chrildren.
5. Tableau, with choir singing "Holy Night".
6. Playlet, by children, "The Winter Picnic", including:
    a. "Keeping Christmas Day" recitation by Jennie.
    b. "Legend of the Christmas Tree" by Ray.
    c. "WE Three Kings" song by David, Bert and Guy.
    d. "High upon a Hillside" verses by Roxie, Ross, Beulah and Kate Neayok.
    e. "The Angels of Christmas" recitation by Thea.
    f. "Merry Christmas" song by Jeannette Bloomfield and Kate Allen.
    g. "Something Worth While" recitation by Bud.
    h. "Away in a Manger" song by all the children.
    i. "The Christchild" verses by Cornelia, Percy, Bertha Kunana and Willie.
    j. "My Christmas Dream" recitation by Fred.
7 "Laughing Song" by all children.
8 "Lullaby Drill", by small children, with chorus by older children.
9. Tableau, with male quartet singing "While Shepherds Watched".
10. Song by male quartet, "The Bulldog and the Bullfrog" and "Ivve been working on the Railroad".
11. Song by all children, "The Little Fir Tree".
12. Dr. Greist's talk, and distribution of presents by Santa Claus.
13. "Doxology" song by all present, in Eskimo.

JUN 15 1922

Dr Marquis ✓

D

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Akaska,
Feb'y 28, 1922.

Rev. Dr. John Dixon,
Clerk to the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Acknowledging your favor the 22d of November, 1921, which reached me this week.

Because of the rush in getting off replies to the many letters requiring immediate answer and on mail out-going the 1st., it will be impossible for me to make the estimate of the budget for Point Barrow for year 1922-23 and in time for this mail.

It will be my purpose to attend to this important matter and have same out to you on mail leaving here May 1st. The matter will require some time and much thought at best.

Regretting this necessary delay resulting largely from the great time required for mails to reach us from your office, and assuring you of my earnest cooperation, I am

Yours most cordially,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. G[illegible]ist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

June 19, 1922.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

I enjoyed very much your letter under date of January 22nd, "the day that the sun comes back." I like your plan of writing diary letters. I also had a very encouraging letter from Miss Dakin in the same mail. It is a great comfort to us that the hospital and mission are getting along so well and doing such fine work.

Before taking up the points in your letter let me say a word or two by way of business. I presume you have not yet received word from us that we are sending a second nurse, Miss Augusta Mueller, to the hospital. I am sending this letter by her hand. Miss Mueller is much younger than we would like, but she alone of all the applicants for the position possessed what we regarded as the necessary spiritual and missionary impulse as well as the requisite technical training. She is a graduate nurse and has had special training in anaesthesia. I trust you will find her very helpful. I have also told her that she would be expected to teach in the Sunday school and do such other religious work as her position in the hospital might admit. She has taught Sunday school classes and knows something of missionary work. Her first duty, however, will be to help out in the hospital.

We tried hard to get a competent housekeeper to send along and thought for a while that we had such a woman. She had the requisite training and also the missionary desire. Her physician, however, refused to give her a clean bill of health. Some years ago she was affected somewhat with tuberculosis, and although she has recovered her physician did not think it was safe for her to undertake the hardships of life in the North. We had a number of other applicants, but when we sifted the motive we found it was not missionary and therefore declined to send them. We have the same feeling about any representative at Barrow that we have about a physician, of which I have written you fully. So I trust that Miss Dakin and Miss Mueller will be able to manage the interior arrangements of the hospital so as to make it much easier for Miss Dakin than it was last year.

There is a sentence or two in Miss Dakin's letter which I think answers the question you raise in regard to her not attending church. I infer from your letter that you have the impression that she does not attend church because she does not want to, but from the manner in which she writes this is not the cause, but she feels it is her duty to remain in the hospital on account of the patients while others attend the church. The extract from her letter is as follows:

> "Then the work I love, every bit of it - nursing these people who, with all their faults, are most lovable, and the Sunday School work. I never get to church. That would keep some of my helpers at home. But the Sunday School is intensely interesting. The young folks know so little English I have to go over the same thing sometimes three or four times trying to make it more simple, till I see by their expressions they understand what I mean. Mr. Brower does not come to church but his wife and children do. The white people do not respect Sunday here."

I think when Miss Mueller gets there one or the other of them will able to attend service every Sunday.

Let me urge again that there be the most sympathetic and kindly relations between the hospital force and the mission force. You are the head of the mission, and as such we look to you to be a helper in every little detail of worry of those who are in the hospital. I am sure you and Mrs. Greist will understand this and be real friends to Miss Dakin and Miss Mueller, as well as co-workers in building up the Kingdom among those needy and neglected people. Miss Dakin's letter is full of expressions of affection and appreciation of the Eskimo people. I have been fearful all this past year that in the demands made on her strength, physical and nervous, in taking entire charge of the interior arrangements of the hospital, she would either break down, as you intimated once that there was danger of, or else become dispirited and want to relinquish the work.

We must look to you as the strong man of the force to do, as Paul did with all of his co-workers, namely, keep their spirits up and be helpers in one another's joy. So far away from home as you are up there it is of the utmost importance that there be cordiality among all of the white people, but especially among the natives. I think your position that the hospital and the mission are primarily for the natives is the right one, and together, you people of the mission, especially when the oil men come in this summer, must stand for the welfare and protection of those poor people.

This brings up the matter of your collecting fees for your services to white people and others. I think that both the natives and the whites, so far as they are able, ought to make some return for the services they receive. As you say, it is the only way to create self-respect in anybody, regardless of race or color. If the natives are not able to pay in money—and I can easily see why they would not be—they can do something in the way of contributing labor, reindeer meat, etc. Would it not be a good thing to lay it on them that the proceeds of their gifts, and so on, not only go to the support of the mission there, but you might make a fund, say for the building of the church at the Point, or supporting a worker at Wainwright, or some such arrangement to stimulate their interest in other people.

Our Foreign Board has had a large experience, running over nearly a hundred years, with medical missionaries, in the matter of collecting fees. Their experience is that it is never wise for a medical missionary to accept fees from anybody for his personal use. It is in danger of creating the impression that the missionary is there for other than a purely missionary purpose.* I think it would be a great deal better for you not to take any percentage of the fees at all from anybody, but to put them into a fund to be used for the enlargement of the mission or the hospital. This summer there will be a number of white people there in the oil business. They will be sick and coming to you for your professional service. They ought to pay for it, but I think it will be bad for the impression it will make on them and that they will scatter also through the country down here, if you collect fees from them for your own use. You cannot tell when the occasion may arise when you may be compelled to withstand some of these people in the interests of the natives. They will retaliate by starting any sort of story against you they can, and one of the most frequent stories about medical missionaries by such white people is that they were in the work for their own benefit. Furthermore, the medical missionary, in case he does collect fees for himself, is always open to the charge that he neglects the natives for the whites, because he knows the whites will pay. I think you will keep yourself in a much more dignified and independent position by confining yourself to your salary for living, and donating your services to the cause of Christ. *

It is true that your salary is not one-third of your income before you went into mission work, but you faced that fact at the time you gave yourself to Christ's missionary service, and accepted the consequences, as we all do. There is not a missionary in the field today, either clerical or lay, who could not make several times his income in some other occupation. But it is his choice and his privilege to work for his Savior without the thought of financial gain.

I ask you to think this thing over very carefully, and whilst I do not want to lay down any rules, I do very urgently advise that you consider carefully what you do. Just here, I stopped writing to call up a Secretary of the Foreign Board to be sure that I had stated their position correctly. Dr. Scott, this Secretary, tells me that they never allow their medical missionaries to use any fees personally, but they charge the white people in the locality what they think is right, and, furthermore, they charge natives also what they think they are able to pay, but they put all of this in the missionary treasury and use it for the enlargement of their work. Dr. Scott says that most of the foreign mission hospitals have been built by these fees. Now, I would suggest that you adopt this course yourself and build up a fund for, say, placing a hospital at Cape Prince of Wales, or a little church at the Point or at Wainwright, or for the enlargement of your own hospital. God has blessed this method in the foreign field, and I feel sure it would be most advantageous also in the home field.

It is my hope to go to Point Barrow before long to see the mission there myself. It may be next summer, and in case I do we can come to some conclusion while I am on the field, although it is most necessary that the first year the whites come in to Barrow that you start right.

I am very much interested in the account of yout trip to Wainwright, and I think you managed the difficult problem there very wisely. You were especially wise not to have any break with the school teacher in charge. My expectation would be that each time you return you will find the way getting easier.

Our Board will expect, just as soon as we get the funds, to adopt your recommendation in regard to a small building at Wainwright and the placing of a nurse in charge. Mr. Thomas of Point Hope is in the city today and he wants to have a conference with me about the situation at Wainwright and Barrow before he leaves. I am to lunch with him tomorrow, in case I am not interfered with. I am glad that you got through with your trip without great suffering or injury to yourself.

In regard to your trip Eastward, I think it is important to do that as soon as you can without great expense of either money or strength. The Treasurerof the Board would not admit now of your spending $1,000 to make the trip just yet. You had better let that go until I, or some other member of the Board's staff, can go up and see the situation.

I never heard of Mr. Ward, but I will make inquiry in regard to his standing in the Buffalo Presbytery.

I have very sympathetic letters from Mr. Bailey and Mr. Allen in regard to your visit to Wainwright and also in regard to the work you and Miss Dakin are doing at Point Barrow. It rejoices us greatly to know of the appreciation of these people you have served and helped.

We are making extracts from your report to send to contributors to the Barrow work, and I am sure it will hearten them very greatly.

Will you kindly give me an estimate of what the buildings you desire, both at Point Barrow and Wainwright, will cost, stating also the amount of lumber and other material you would want shipped from the States?

I am glad to hear of Mrs. Greist's activities for the mothers and girls among the Eskimos. It is a fine work and we all wish and pray for her abundant success in it.

I thank you for the pictures you sent me. They will be a help to us in our advertising of the Point Barrow work. Any relics or mementoes also illustrating the life of the Eskimos you may be able to send to the States with Captain Backland when he returns, will also be useful.

In regard to the boat, it is a question in my mind whether, with the short summer and the little open water you have in the Arctic, the expense of boats in this day of the high cost of living, and everything else, would be justified. This year we have had to cut $150,000 from our budget and Barrow has really gotten off better than any other field in the country.

Your action in regard to Eide, should he return, I think is exactly right, and I trust that you will see to it that he does not annoy the hospital in the least, and that he has nothing whatever to do with the mission in any respect. I feel very sorry for his poor wife, but one of the most natural things is for a wife to stick to her husband to the last inch, no matter how unworthy he is, and I presume this is especially true of Eskimo women. So if she wants to go back to him and live with him, of course we could not prevent that even if we wanted to. But the mission must insist that she sever her connection entirely with it when that is done.

We are still seeking a doctor for Cape Prince of Wales, but have not yet found one with the necessary qualifications. I am glad you are keeping in touch with them. We have religiously been sending them literature of the sort we could get our hands on, particularly expositions of the Sunday school lessons.

Dr. Condit, as you doubtless know ere this, was compelled to resign his connection with our Board on account of the illness of his wife. She was losing her eyesight and had one eye removed altogether last winter in San Francisco. The Doctor, therefore, accepted the offer of the Woman's Board of Home Missions to take charge of the Sheldon Jackson School at Sitka, which will not necessitate his being away from home as did his superintendency of the work of our Board. Will you, therefore, please write directly to me on any matter that comes up, and please feel free to write in fullest confidence.

Now, my dear brother, be assured that we carry you on our hearts in prayer at our daily meetings, and we want to stand back of you and support you in everything that is good and Christlike. Praying that you may be kept in health and strength and that your service of love for those most neglected people in the world may be abundantly blessed of God, I am

Fraternally yours,

JAM:ES

P. S. I enclose the letter from Mr. Wishard of Chicago. I am glad you let me see it.

P.S. No. 2. I have just returned from a luncheon with Mr. Thomas of Point Hope, who is now in the city. I had a talk with him in regard to the work at Wainwright and he says that Wainwright belongs to the Presbyterians and not to the Episcopalians. The reason for this is the fact that Wainwright is only 90 miles from Barrow, whilst it is 300 miles from Point Hope. He suggests that in order to take care of both places in the evident growth that is coming up there, we have a clerical missionary sent to do the ministerial work, and you confine yourself to the medical work. Whilst this would be a very effective way to handle the situation the state of our funds will not permit us to have two missionaries in that region for some time to come. At any rate you can set your heart at ease about any attempt on the part of the Episcopalians to seize that field.

SEP 11 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW

In re: printed stationery for this Mission.

Barrow, Alaska,
Mch.23, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Would it be consistent with Board usage for the Board to supply this Mission's personel with printed stationery, bearing perhaps a cut of the mission buildings, including Hospital, Manse and Church? Such a photograph, I believe, is now in your posession. If not I will undertake to supply you with one.

It occurs to me that such a letter-head used especially in correspondence with strangers, or with inquiring persons writing here for information as to Mission matters, would be most helpful. We do not always have photographs to send them, and such a cut at top of letter would go far towards impressing the recipient of the letter as to this Mission's importance.

If I may suggest further, I believe this cut would likwise wisely include a dog-team to sledge in foreground, with myself perhaps and driver, and with medicine case in view, purporting to show a prospective trip to attend to sick and some out-lying station's evangelical needs. The Nurse, with help, could be shown on Hospital steps. It is doubtful, however, if all this could be adequately shown in a cut to include all Mission buildings, but I will try.

Kindly take this under advisement.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

[illegible]

OK [illegible]

CASH - BOOK STATEMENT

The Point Barrow Mission and Hospital

July 1st - September 30, 1922

--0--

Cash received

July 1st,	To Barrow Church collection . .	$19.72	
	" " whalebone sold . .	25.90	
Aug.7,	Hospital Fees, dental, . .	8.	
Sep.18,	" " med. . . .	66.25	$119.87

Cash Paid out

Aug. 4,	By postage stamps and envelopes	$4.	
17,	syringe, emergency, Dr. Doyle	2.	
31,	Treasurer Banks, remittance,	25.90	
Sep. 7,	Jurat, Federal statement, Narcotic drugs, . . .	1.50	
15,	Cash-box	1.	
	3½ yds oil cloth, gottn on [illegible]	2.62	$37.02
	Balance remitted herewith (as of Sep 30, 22)		82.85
			119.87

I hereby certify that the within statements covering Barrow Hospital, the Mission of Point Barrow, and above financial statements covering the Mission as a whole, ~~financial statements~~, are true and correct in all particulars to the extent of my best knowledge and belief.

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Barrow, Alaska,
October 1922.

BARROW HOSPITAL

Financial Statement,
July 1st - September 30, 1922.

MAINTENANCE

Wages, July,	Foster, janitor,	83.33			
	Mrs. Eide,	25.			
	Helen, helper,	15.	123.33		
Aug.	Foster, Jan.,	83.33			
	Mrs. Eide, 8/1 - 8/22,	17.60			
	Helen	15.	115.93		
Sep.	Foster, Jan.	83.33			
	Helen	15.	98.33	337.59	
Labor	Freight from beach		73.50		
	Ditching, terracing, etc.,		83.85		
	Cleaning walls etc		15.30	172.65	
General expense	Lighterage, Barrow and Wainright, C.S.W.& T.Co.,		277.75		
	Lumber (ice cellar)		1.70		
	Jurat, Federal narcotic license		1.50	280.95	
Ice and water				39.40	
Food stuffs bo't, (all meats,)				243.50	
Hospital equipment,	1 second-hand [illegible]	.75			
	1 spoon	.40			
	1 coffee pot	3.50			
	1 household article	.75			
	1 syringe, emergency, from Dr. Boyle	1.		7.40	$1081.49

HOSPITAL BUILDING

Painting (within and without, as per orders Dr. J. H. Condit or Dr. Brown)	153.45			
Material 1 pr hinges	.40	153.85	235.34	

Expenditures, Accounts paid as follows:

Cash, by Mission Treasury,		3.50	
Hospital supplies used in part payment wages		6.65	
Coal, 2 sacks @ $3.25 " " "		6.50	
Oils and Gas, 4 cans of 5 gals, $4, in part payment wages		16.	
Wages as yet unpaid, Mrs. Eide (this quar)	42.60		
Helen - - - - - - - -	34.80	77.40	
Orders drawn on C.S.W.& T. Co.,		1114.68	
" " Bureau of Education Cooperative Store, janitor's wage acct		10.61	$1235.34

Amount of coal used in Barrow Hospital --

July, 1922,	62 sacks,	each 100 lbs.,	or 6,200 lbs.,	3 tons 200 lbs
Aug.	50 "	" 100 "	5,000 "	2 " 500 "
Sep.	57 "	" 100 "	5,700 "	2 " 1700 "
Grand total	169 "		15,900 -	8 " 400 "

Fire was necessary every day. But, nevertheless, it was summer, and fires were confined to one furnace throughout this period. And fire was banked at night, or permitted to die out.

Amount of gasoline used during--
July, 1922, 0 gals
Aug. 5 "
Sep. 0 " Total, 5 gals.

Amount of kerosine used during --
July, 1922, 5 gals
Aug. 5 "
Sep. 10 " Total, 20 gals.

POINT BARROW MISSION

Financial Statement
July 1st - September 30, 1922.

Mission Labor			
Hitching	$25.28		
Coal moved	.50		
Repairs, stoves and flue	6.		
" Lamps, . . .	1.20		
" "Evinrude" .	.60	$33.58	
Ice and water acc't		11.75	
General Expense -			
Dish pan	1.50		
2½ yds oil cloth bought on HERMAN for cash .	2.62		
1 lamp flue	.75	4.87	
Office Expense-			
Postage stamps and envelop	4.00		
Cash box	1.00	5.00	$55.20

Paid --		
By Cash, Missionary Treasury, - . . .	7.62	
" Orders on C.S.W.& T.Co., Inc., . .	47.58	$55.20

Coal used in Manse during July, August and September,	4900 lbs.,	2 tons 900lbs.
Coal used in Church during " " "	2000 "	1 "
Oil (kerosine), Manse, in above months, ...	5 gals	
" " Church, " " "	0 "	
Gasoline Manse " " "	0	
Church " " "	0	

York. Oct 22. 1922.

Dr & Mrs Greist & David!

Dear Friends!

Received your Welcome Letters also Parcel and was so pleased to hear from you both the Parcel was so welcome Karen cried she was so happy over her pretty new clothes am saving the Neckie & Hanky for Chris & Tommy for Xmas. I have talked to several of the Natives about the quilt idea & Hope to get it for you. The Catotic Teachers went outside in August they did not like Wales, none of the Natives went to them hardly or they to the Natives they gave little Food now & then to Philip also gave him a Mattress, He gave Philip new Reindeer skins & 2 large Windows also a small one so they will have plenty of ligth also a large roll of building Paper so to make the House look cleaner & everytime Johnny or the Natives comes down sends Food's of different descibtion Johnny brougth several rolls of heavy Tar Paper so this Winter they wont nearly freeze "to death" their House was dreadfull cold last year. One of the Nurses at the Mission sent up a Blanket & Pillow & Books for Philip outside of that above he havent got a thing I asked Stevens Okbeak the other day what did he do whit the Money Dr Greist had put in his charge for the Poor. Well he said he had it yet $\$12^{20}$ also he had ll the things you turned over to him Sealskind Slippers etc he did not sell a thing or give away ny. then I told him (without your autority to give Philipps the Money to buy Provisions for Johnny is having one of the (worst) years that any human being ever had he is over #100 nearer #150 in debt to a Teller Store havent got a single sealskin or eve a pair (oogeroots) ugerook soles to his Name and is trying to [illegible] fed that large familie. he made a little over #100 (that is he & his Wife) then they paid their old debts to Teller Stores & brougth a little Provisions Home with them I dont think that with all his daily hunting last Winter he got over 1 Dozen seals — They are a carefull honest Familie and Johnni is a great worker. Now the Burea of Educat last Spring took all the Men to the herd to count Deers & mark them upe to date they havent counted or mark'it I made 1 corral to small it broke made anothe & now they (all the Men) haff to count this Fall again now take Louis for example he have been out at the Herd all Summer comes in to Cape & havent got a cent to dra for it & no way to buy Provisions

3

before he sells Deers or catch Fox & everyone in the same fix Arthur did not go out to the Herd & Edward quit a month before the rest & got a little work Johnny went to Teller we told him he would not get a thing if he went for B of Ed & we was rigth he brougth upe a couple of small Barrels of Salted Herring, I Hope to see Louis (one of my elders [illegible]) soon then will get him to read your Sermonettes to the People every Saunday & once or twice a week he is so good & reliable, The Mail Boat stoped here once this Summer & stoped one way at Wales so we hired Arthur to deliver our Mail here, he looks to us as his Friend & we have never failed him, Doras Baby was born a healty Boy, Lucy & her children was down a trip and she is as nice as ever we are sorry for her. The Arthur affair had started before the Teachers got there & Father La Fortune was upe last Winter & was storm bound here 3 Days well he told me really more hinted than told about the Catolics start Missions at Wales Shismaref & Diomede & the former Teacher at Wales (last Winters one) told me rigthout that Father L F told his Superior that he would go to Diomedes Island & start a Mission (they got Kings Island allready) [illegible] f "and only"

wanted fuel, but they told him no he expected to live-like a Native (they Father L Fr Killeen they did not know how we you & us & the Natives stand on the quistion,) The Natives of course dont want the Catolics there they are afraid of them. Well the little Mission Boat you remember Dr that went for shelter at Lapapo Lagoon with the 3 Swedish Missionares on Board that went to Siberia, well they bougth a Boat and one of the Missionares Rev Höjer (was in Russia & Siberia for 30 years I think he told me he is at little Diomedes Iland with a man & his Wife (his Wife is a Nurse) another white man & two Native Families trained at the Mission at Elim (below Nome) & next year will perhaps start at big Diomedes & Siberia they made two trips with their Boat with Supplies Rev Höjer & Rev Södergreen lectured all over the States last Winter (they had heard that the Catolic was going to start in different Places I asked Rev Höjer what sect it was & he said it was Lutherans Methodist & I think he said Presbyterians it was he said several different Missions in one as it was hard to get good men to go

in the field & the Money for the different Missions
he told me the Name in Swedish Indre Missionen
(we are danish you know) & his English enligh is a little
broken & the Swedish hard for us to under=
stand. In Siberia he talked to the Natives in
their own Language & half of their Party
was going to Siberia this fall but it was
to late. If I find out more about it will let
you know, Wales got new School teachers
"chechacos" Man & Wife & a little Boy
of 2 years Name Nylens he is a
Swede (perhaps american born) wife
american Chris saw them this
Summer for a few Minutes we & the
Natives dont know them yet but I gues
oon will, arthur is out of the School Chri
aw Charley Menadlook (Arthurs half Brothe
he is teacher at Shismaref) he told Chri
(Chris was upe after our Mail & arthur wa
out hunting & was waiting for him) tha
Arthur had acted very foolish & bad (Chris did not
ask no questions aba!?) Jessie Keesook was pretty
sick this Summer but is OK now & Helen
Francis Wife was expecting a Baby I told Johnnie
to get Francis to take Helen to Nome as I did not
think it safe for her there & I would write
a letter to Rev Baldwin a Friend of ours to get he

to the Hospital & write a letter to Dr Welch telling about you & Mrs Greist saving Helens life before, but we have not heard a thing & now it is too late with the Boats, Several Native & Families have gone to Nome and remain there I & Chris tries to keep them but cant do a thing. below is the ones that is staying.

Billiken & Familie
Norman & ——
Philip (he married) (he is Mike's Brother)
Amos & Familie.
Burt & Familie
Katie her Mother & Sister.
Pooknook (she married) (she is Mabels Mother.)
Iluzanna & her two Boys—
Mary & her Mother.
Perry & his Father— & Mrs Keok & Children
Alexander & Familie.

I think Eliya & Children too. We did hate to see Burts Familie go down but Kate wanted to go. I read part of Dr Greist's Letter to the Natives & shows them the Pictures that is a great help for them & will do it to them all Especial Louis, I do wish the Mission outside would send a Box for the Natives in my care as Philip & his Familie is in such a great need we have given until we only got a chance of clothes for all, I Hope Dr that you

7.
approve of the Money I had Stevens to turn ove
to Philips, Dick owed us a sack of Flou
& we had him turn over 2 Seals to
Philip & Familie he payed 1 & will Pay
the other this Winter.
I dont think Stevens or any Native
would think of selling the Stuff
& use the Money for the Poor
or have gaven any of the Money for
the Poor left them they are not tha
much advandsed Jet, but soon will
I guess—

Love from us all to you all
Give a Bears Hug & kisses to
David from us all he looks
a Darling dont forget to send
Pictures

Christensen Familie.

8-310

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION

ALASKA NATIVE SCHOOL, MEDICAL, AND REINDEER SERVICE

Wainwright Alaska.

Oct 30. 1922.

Dear Rev-John a Marquis.

Dr Griest told me to write a letter to you. Dr Griest let us Committee in Wainwright of Ben Tagaroo & Steven Segevan & I He told us to ask you about the church building & preacher. to help us in Wainwright.

We will be very glad when you send a church bilding & preacher to Wai-.

We try very hard when we have a church meeting. We been in Presbyterian church. maybe Dr Griest will be here this year to help the sick people & teach us in church.

We were very glad when he told us about God word & help the sick people.

Best wishes to you all down there also hope they help us when they pray. Hope you write a letter to me & tell me about it. I need also Gospel or Bible.

Yours truly Friend

William Shondla.

P
Y

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Education, Alaska Division

Alaska Native School, Medical, and Reindeer Service

Wainwright, Alaska.

October 30,1922.

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Best wishes to you
all down there also hope they help us when they pray. Hope you write a letter to me and tell me about it. I need story Gospel or Biblo.

Your truly Friend

WILLIAM SHONDLA

THE MANSE

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
November 13, 1922.

Have copy

Capt. C. T. Pederson,
San Francisco.

Dear Sir:

Referring to my grocery order for 1922 which, as you will remember, was merely checked over on board the HERMAN this summer to indicate an order for 1923. We cut out some articles by making an "X" before them, and indicated a repeat by checking same in usual manner.

It is now my desire to hand you a complete order that no errors may be made. I am on this mail sending carbon to our New York office. You will observe I am making some few further changes -- am cutting out some other articles, and altering quantities in other cases. Your kindness in comparing this present complete list with the checked over old order, will greatly oblige. In other words, if you have filled my order already, please compare invoices with this order I now hand you and make such changes if may be as will enable me to receive my present order as made. If too great trouble in any instance, you will of course let matters rest.

I prefer all canned vegetables to be of the "S & W" brand.

I would ask that all canned fruits be of the "Sun Kist" brand.

Jellies and jams are desired in "Tea Garden" brand only -- I wish nothing manufactured by the "Pride" people, all their jellies being adulterated and their jams inferior in quality.

If may be, please get for me the sterile eggs.

Sausage without exception is wanted without cereal.

Rolled Oats is desired in "Quaker" brand. That sent us this year as put up by Sperry was musty, and I have had to feed it to dogs. The QUAKER never disappoints. ~~It may come in cloth sacks -- I care not.~~

Bacon should be "Alaska Seal" -- Swift's Premium, Alaska sealed, will satisfy provided it be fresh bacon when you sail.

I so appreciate your kindly courtesy and many favors, and hope sincerely that I am not discommoding you in making this order with othr other changes.

Yours very sincerely,

Henry W. Greist.

Capt. Pederson
San Francisco.

ANNUAL GROCERY REQUISITION
of -- H. A. Greist, M.D.,
Point Barrow, Alaska

For delivery, summer of 1923.

150 lbs Butter -- bricks in brine
1 cs Rumford's Baking Powder
1 cs Royal Baking Powder

100 lbs small white beans

1 cs Apples "Sun Kist"

1 cs Blackberries "Sun Kist"

1 cs Lemon Cling Peaches, "Sun Kist"

1 cs Strawberries "Sun Kist"

1 cs Black Raspberries "Sun Kist"

1 cs Rhoubarb #2s

1 cs Bartlett pears "Sun Kist"

2 css Jams, "Ma Gordon" assorted as follows: Peaches 12 cans
Concord grapes 12 cans
Strawberries 12 cans
Red Raspberries 12 cans

~~[illegible]~~ 2 Cases "Quaker" rolled oats, ~~[illegible]~~

800 lbs Washburn Crosby's or Pillsbury's Flour

300 lbs "Patent" flour

20 lbs Ginger Snaps -- the best

15 lbs graham crackers

60 lbs "Paradise" sodas (crackers) in tins

8 oz. Vanilla ext

2 bxs "Beechnut" chewing gum, 20's

2 " "Beeman's wintergreen chewing gum, 20's

1 crate sterile eggs

6 crates potatoes

1 crate onions

Dr. Greist's personal Grocery Requisition
Point Barrow, Alaska
for delivery 1923.

1 crate Late Valentia Oranges

50 lbs evaporated apples

25 lbs Prunes "Pansy" or other choice brand (Guggenheim(s Pansy)

8 cans Keith's dried eggs

4 cans dessitated potatoes "Gold Nuggest" sliced

1 cs "Beechnut" peanut butter in tins

75 lbs Hill's Bros Red Seal Coffee

5 lbs Butter scotch candy

30 lbs pure sugar stick candy

1 box "Peanut Brittle"

5 lbs Mixed Candy, "Societe"

5 lbs Cocoanut candy

1 cs Alaska Red Salmon

1 cs sliced dried beef, best

1 cs roast beef

2 cases pig sausage, cased, no cereal (Frankfurters)

1 cs Ivory Soap, large

2 cs Fels Naptha soap

1 doz cakes Palm Olive soap

50 lbs salt in 10's

1200 lbs granulated sugar (cane)

50 lbs "C" sugar

10 lbs powdered sugar

1 cs boneless chicken (Libby's 1 lb cans)

½ doz cans sliced bacon (Beechnut)

1 cs celery soup

Dr. Greist's personal Grocery Requisition
Point Barrow, Alaska
for delivery 1923

1 cs Eagle Brand milk

12 css Carnation milk

1 cs baked beans with pork and tomato sauce (Van Camps, preferred)

1 cs stringless green beans

1 cs small red beets

1 cs Asparagras tips

3 cases corn,

1 case Carots

1 cs Peas (small, very small)

2 css Parsnips

2 " Pumpkin

2 " Sweet Potatoes

1 " Tomatoes

2 " Turnips

½ doz Corn on Cob, big #10 cans

5 lbs bulk starch

3 Hams, "Premium" Alaska seal, Swift's (nothing but "Alaska Seal")
(Canvas covered, painted, are no good for this country.)

6 slabs bacon, Swift's Alaska Seal

1 bx Spagetti

10 lbs Almonds

40 lbs Walnuts

500 lbs Corn Meal, white

60 lbs pure lard

40 lbs "Snow Drift"

1 box Yeastfoam

1 cs "Excello" cake preparation, all white.

Capt. Pedersen -- 4
San Francisco

Personal Grocery Requisition of Dr. Greist,
Point Barrow, Alaska,
for delivery in 1923.

1 doz boxes Cream of Wheat

50 lbs Farina

25 lbs Seeded Raisins, best, in wooden box.

½ lb ground cinnamon

4 boxes Hershey's Sweet Milk Chocolate Buttons, "120 pieces," not

3 lbs Candied Citron

3 lbs candied Orange Peel

3 lbs candied Lemon Peel

1 small keg sweet mixed pickles

1 box Ball Bluing

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Have copy
KB

Barrow, Alaska,
September 22, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Either you or Mr. Banks recently wrote me relative to a box which had been sent us from Dover, N.J. I replied on that mail going out on the BEAR that such box or boxes had not been received. But when the HERMAN brought on to Barrow that freight which had been left at Wainwright by Cap't Backland and his ship, the HOLMES, we found the two missing boxes, one of tea for the Hospital, and the box for this Mission which also contains much material which will be turned over by Mrs. Greist to the Hospital. I will acknowledge receipt directly to the Memorial Church and through its correspondent of the Womens' Missionary Society, Mrs. G. R. Buck, President. Their gifts are valuable, and this Mission appreciates such missionary spirit. The Hospital will profit largely, and at Yuletide the people of this village will assuredly have reason to thank their New Jersey friends.

There was also two other delayed boxes, one from the First Church in Lancaster, Pa., the one so loyally supporting this work. This was a most valuable one, and greatly enhances the prospects of Xmas as to these people. I will write them in a way which will fully indicate our appreciation.

The third box comes to us from the First Church of Seattle. This church sent two barrels of gifts for Barrow last year and to the Eides, members of that congregation. Mrs. Greist had written a family letter, detailing her interests in and among the women and children and had made it very interesting. This letter was sent first to a cousin in Seattle, a Roman Catholic by the way, but a broad minded woman, and this Seattle lady was expected to read it and forward it East to other members of the family. But she took the liberty to hand it to the Guild of the First Church, first, and these ladies seem to have gotten wonderfully enthused from its many little personal touches and appealing details. So, they made up a wonderfully valuable box of large dimensions, with gifts for Xmas, to these women, children and men and boys worth, perhaps, $200. Practical, appealing, worth while, they are all such as can be used to excellent advantage at Xmas time, and they will be so used.

This, I believe, covers fully your inquiries.

Sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Carbon to Mr. Banks.

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC
THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 25, 1922.

Have original H

Mr. Marian Banks, Treasurer,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

As told Rev. Dr. Marquis in a rather lengthy communication to him relative to various matters, our two furnaces have gone badly, have been sinking, and because of improper foundations.

Throughout the summer we used but one and that with low fires. However, during the time the ships were here the janitor called my attention to that one furnace which appeared as tho it were sinking into the earth, and the furnace proper was being twisted and broken. All fire was discontinued at once, the spare furnace fired, and it was determined to repair the one so soon as freight was removed and stored.

But ere I could get at it the other furnace then being used was discovered to be in same bad way.

I have at considerable expense torn out the furnace first crumbling as to foundation, and have it now in the best possible condition. It was discovered that the sole foundation underneath was laid upon surface of earth just ten inches below ash pan. No excavation whatever had been had. The heat from hot ashes had thawed the frozen earth with the result that furnace proper had sunken some eight inches, and was continuing down and at rate of ¼ inch daily. I removed thawed earth to a depth of thirty inches. Fortunately I had saved ten sacks of portland cement found on my arrival. I hired sand hauled from beach, made grouting with cement and salt water, "reinforced" the grout with whale ribs and jaw bones sawed into proper lengths and in absence of wire or other proper material, and made a solid foundation to said depth (50 inches.) All broken parts were drilled and riveted with extemporaneously made rivets. Labor was hard and tedious. Many days were required for the two men and self to accomplish this task. But it is in good shape now, and I cannot believe it will other than do well. ide put that "foundation" in, and wrote an article in New York World saying, "It is below surface of earth 2 feet in solid cement work." I read his article today.

I will so soon as I can get the men at work again attack the remaining furnace which, since we discontinued fire, has ceased sinking. But apparently it is in worse shape than the other as we were fr forced to continue fire with care.

I regret this emergency expense. But I am perfectly and entirely helpless. The first furnace expense has been just ~~$77.50.~~ $77.30 I do not believe the remaining furnace will cost nearly as much. I have sand on premises now for it and paid for, and I also think

I will not have to excavate so deeply account the present freezing weather. I will however excavate at least 18 inches deep even tho I must cut into frozen earth. 'Tis folly personified to build a furnace foundation on top of the earth in this country when that soil top is so near the furnace proper. We but invite a repetition of this disaster.

These emergencies are but a sample of much else. The dynamo has no foundation whatever, being built up on a frame, and the vibration is terrific, wrecking that expensive machine. Temporarily I have braced the engine with timbers from various directions with the hope to minimise vibration until such time as I can build a proper foundation such as was demanded by its manufacturers and for which blue prints were furnished this Hospital. But I cannot now build that foundation owing to lack of cement. The furnaces must take precedence of course over the dynamo.

And becayse of your stated financial conditions -- the Board's present low finances, I hesitate to begin the ice cellar in view of this emergency espenditure for furnace repairs. That ice cellar cannot be dug (in solid ice) for less than $350, conservatively estimated. I have figured it closely. It will require three men at least thirty days hard labor to accomplish it. And because of the furnaces demand for instant attention, so soon as the ships were gone and freight handled and stored, I began upon the furnaces rather than upon the ice cellar house. And now that storms are almost constant, and snow deep upon the ground, I fear the building of superstructure for ice cellar will be difficult if not well nigh impossible. I am therefore disposed to postpone ice cellar one year. Our meats are safely stored in the Government cellar, and we are given storage room gratis by those natives managing same. Our meats are properly housed and protected. A little inconvenient, tis true, but they are safe. Miss [illegible] can not inspect them safely and it is difficult for her to command consumption, but I argue that with your urgent appeal to curtail expenses this year to the limit we would better postpone the meat cellar and its $350 expense since we are doing so expensive work with furnaces which by you was not anticipated.

Am I right or wrong? At any rate, unless I alter my mind decidedly I will await another year ere beginning that meat cellar. And I hope you understand my reasons.

Yours sincerely,

H.W.G.

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Copy for Dr. Marquis

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Oct.24, 1922.

Have original
H.P.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Included in shipment of materials for building the hospital as coming here in 1920, were screens, all made to order perhaps, for the hospital. These include window and door screens, of fine quality. They are yet in garret of hospital, and have never been used. They are crated as received from Seattle.

Mr. Brown will be able to advise if they were made up to specification, or if they are of stock sizes.

They represent much capital. They will never be used here. The mosquito in the arctic is a negligable quantity. All doors of hospital and windows as well are at all times closed, even in summer. We do not need the screens. Mosquitos some times come and in numbers, remaining but a few days, perhaps two or three only. But they do not trouble those within a house for reasons said.

It would seem perhaps worth while to ship these screens back to states unless possibly within a year or so the Board shall consider building a hospital down coast at Wales, or on St.Lawrence Island. The Mosquito at times is very bad down Teller way, but is seldom known in Wales. At least I never experienced difficulty from them in Wales, the winds there driving them away. Inland, however, they are most troublesome, and at Teller as well.

Kindly consider matter of returning these screens that your Board may realize something from money invested. They are cumbersome, take up much room in garret, and in time will perhaps rust from dampness in summer.

I await your orders.

Yours truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy, Dr. Marquis.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Have original H

Barrow, Alaska
Oct.19, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor March 30, 1922, covering shipments marked-

NED.

These were received duly and are in Miss Dakin's care. -- all saving the hickory wood for sled.

The two pieces of hockory failed to arrive. It is barely possible that this valuable lumber as well as certain sills intended for meat cellar, may have been over-looked in transhipment in Wainwright and that when I go down there this winter I shall find same. I will report, in case I discover it.

I will write of these losses to Mr. Gould, as per his request covering anything missing in shipments.

Goods marked G came to hand and are in my hands. These will of course be used, and strictly, as intended.

Thanking you, beg to remain

Yours very truly,

H.W.G.

H. W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy, Dr. Marquis.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL OF POINT BARROW

Have original H

Barrow, Alaska,
Oct. 24, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring again to yours of March 29th, 1922, to which I in part replied August 28th, that letter going out to you on one of the ships. I refer to matter covered by your paragraph at bottom of page 3.

Coal sacks referred to, as written before, were put off board ship down at Wainwright, and throughout that year left on beach to rot, the school teacher there at that time neglecting their care. I made every effort to discover some trace of them while in Wainwright last January and again in April, 1922, but to no effect. They are gone, where no one knows, but in all probability were rotted past value. The trader insists that many were cared for by natives interested in saving property of this mission, that they were stored in a shed belonging to Bureau of Education, and that later on the teacher there in 1921, Mr. Ward, used many of them in sacking coal as mined. But Mr. Ward denied this. Hence I was unable to do more. All this was covered in letters to Rev. Dr. Marquis last winter/

But, one point in that paragrpah catches my attention at this time, and to that I desire to refer now. *-- You say: "to be emptied and then returned."

All sacks emptied of coal shipped us in 1921, are now being stored in basement of hospital and tied in bundles of fifty. Is it your desire that these sacks be returned to states to be refilled? To return these old sacks would cost in freight almost as much as they are worth. Many of them may have been second-hand when shipped from Seattle. It has been my idea to save them carefully as against occasion to send them to Wainwright to be filled with that lignite coal. The Government charges some 40¢ per sack for sacks when supplies with coal down at that mine. But we will not be able to buy coal from Wainwright mine for one or two years, in all probability, as little if any is being mined this year and present supply on hands is exhausted. Mining operations are always there carried on after ships come and go.

I await your orders as to disposition of sacks saved from coal shipped us in 1921, the 200 tons, and that means approximately 10,000
4

sacks. Shall I save them and use them in Wainwright coal buying later on? or shall I return them to sates?

HWG

Yours sincerely,

Supt. and Mis

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Have original

Barrow, Alaska,
October 18, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor Mch.1st, 1922.

The "Keystone Instant Foods" supposedly shipped to us were not received. I have asked Miss Dakin to again go carefully over her supplies lest she may have over-looked same, but she insists she cannot be mistaken, that they are not here.

I regret this exceedingly as it would have given us pleasure to have tested them out both as to taste, calories, etc. I trust you will be able to trace anything sent, and that another year we may have some of them sent up.

Acting on your suggestion we will send alternative lists another time when requisitions are made.

Thanking you, beg to remain

Yours sincerely,
HWG

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy, Dr. Marquis.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Have original KD

Barrow, Alaska,
Oct. 19, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer,
The Bd. of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your favor April 25th, 1922, second paragraph.

Some six or seven lines from beginning, you say: "We have however ordered sufficient lumber for the attic flooring, etc."

But in your letter of March 29th, 1922, paragraph 2, second page, you say: "No lumber is being sent up this year beyond that for a meat cellar, etc."

I had at no time asked for lumber with which to "floor" the manse attic. And 'tis of the manse attic you are speaking in letter of April 25th.

The lumber for meat cellar came with exception of two sills, 8 inches x 8 inches x 10 feet. These two valuable pieces are missing. I shall write Mr. Gould as to it as per his request relative to anything missing in shipments. As written elsewhere I bought second-hand stuff from the trading company to cover above losses, and very cheaply.

In lumber received for meat cellar there is a little flooring extra, not covered by any bills received, or invoices, from Mr. Gould. I do not know to whom it belongs. If it represents that covered by your letter of April 25th, for attic flooring, there is no invoice therefor, and there is but a little of it anyway. I will use it in emergencies and for such purpose as demand may arise.

I did ask for cert in "ceiling" for manse, to complete two rooms. That apparently was denied me. The tile for chimney for manse came o.k.

Thanking you, beg to remain

Yours truly,

HWG.

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy, Dr. Marquis.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Have original

Barrow, Alaska,
October 16, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Bd of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor April 25th, 1922, third paragraph.

The wage of janitor was arranged by Dr. Condit, and the writer had merely a consultant's voice. I have ever believed it excessive. Beginning with Feb'y 1st, 1922, I employed one Foster Panegeo as janitor and at the reduced wage of $83.33 per month. Foster quit with the beginning of current month.

I Oct. 1, '22 employed one Andy, a man of family and aged perhaps forty, and at the further reduced wage of $50 per month, we to supply his wife and three children with all groceries needed at cost to this Mission laid down in hospital, and to furnish Andy with three meals per day in hospital at servants' table for himself.

I have feared I have been too energetic as to reduction in this instance, and yet perhaps not in view of fact that he can now get his food stuffs for the home at reasonable price whereas other janitors paid $12 per cwt for flour, $25 per cwt for sugar, $1.50 per lb for coffee, $2 per lb for tea. Mr. Brower, of the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company counsels me that I have gone to the other extreme and that no janitor can support himself and family at this present wage. However, I am going to try the scheme out and thoroughly. I feel sure that Rev. Dr. Condit would disapprove were he now in authority as General Missionary; however, I have taken my cue from your letter and have acted accordingly and in line with my convictions, altho I have gone further than my former convictions would have dictated.

I assure you I shall at all times seek to have as economical regime relative to this Mission as circumstances and emergencies so constantly arising will admit.

Yours very sincerely,

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon for Dr. Marquis

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Have original HD

Barrow, Alaska,
October 18, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions, of --
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to second paragraph of your favor March 29, 1922.

Not since I have been a missionary in the employment of your Board have I received any cash fee, small or great, from any white or native patient, and appropriated said fee, or any part thereof, to my personal use. Nor have I collected any fee from native or white, small or great, in way of "trade" or barter, directly or indirectly, and appropriated same to my personal use. Positively and emphatically I make this assertion, and challenge contradiction on part of any one.

However, I will say this: Mr. H. W. Bloomfield, who recently left Barrow for the states, sold me certain photo supplies some weeks ere he left, to an amount of perhaps $4, but said: "You say you wish some other articles I have when I leave; let this go until then, and we will settle the entire bill at once." When he was leaving I asked as to some small matters he had and he evaded me at that time, but later called at my house with quite a little package of odds and ends and handing them to me said: "Permit me to make you a present of these and that other stuff you bought." I protested and offered to pay him in cash then and there, but he would not. Now, I had operated Mrs. Bloomfield in hospital and had collected from Mr. B. all fees due the hospital, $7.25 per day for room and incidentals in addition. I specifically told him that my bill did not cover the surgery, that I had as yet made no fee to any white man on this coast during this first yearoof this hospital and would not until after Aug. 1st, our anniversary of the opening. It is possible he may have had this in mind in presenting me with this photographic material, but asto this I know not because no reference was made thereto at any time. I had also prescribed for his little daughter when visiting a patient in same house, and had ignored fact. However, this photographic material is being used very largely as opportunity and time affords and for benefit of this Mission. I am making for and sending to Dr. Marquis as I have time many prints. Many more have been enclosed in letters written in reply to communications from strangers and friends as well, making inquiry of our work. It is legitimate publicity work a and for benefit of this service. Comparatively few of my prints have gone to relatives at home -- two of my brothers have never received any, and for reason that I have felt the pressure incident to doing all which is possible for financial friends of this work.

I received from a Mr. Bailey, a scientist on this coast during 1921 and representing the Denver Museum of Natural Sciences, four photo developing boxes of large size, too heavy and bulky to justify their return to states. I had not asked for them, nor had I intimated a desire for them, -- it was a free gift on his part. At one time soon after my arrival in Barrow I had made a laboratory test for him, and on one other occasion I may have prescribed for some simple malady of his, but as to this my records are silent. I did not think of making any fee as he was our guest at the time. Possibly, now, he may have had these insignificant matters in mind. I know not, for he at no time referred thereto. But these photo developing boxes are here, and probably will ever remain in the Mission premises. I am not using them, and am not likely to use them, nor can any other party connected with this Mission make use of them.

In all frankness, conscience and business-like manner I took up with Rev. Dr. Marquis matter of fees soon after my arrival. I did feel that my special skill as surgeon ought not be expected to serve various whites on this coast as money-makers and gratis. An ordinary physician of no extraordinary skill or training would occupy a different position. Men here asked surgery at my hands on eve of returning to states, knowing full well that in San Francisco said surgery would cost them several hundreds of dollars, and they appeared to think that, notwithstanding skill and ability generally, this Mission ought present them with said surgery gratis. I felt differently and said so, and furthermore at that time I believed sincerely I ought have a portion of this extraordinary fee. But on corresponding with Dr. Marquis, I yielded the point and have resolved to say nothing more as to it, justice or injustice tho it be. Nor shall I ever refer to the subject more. To me, Dr. Marquis represents the Church, and it is my pleasure and duty as well to prove an obedient servant. If my reward on earth proves insufficient in the estimation of the Master surely He will bring me further "fees" on His arrival for His Church and servants, one of which servants I am, for we are told--"My reward is with me."

In Wales I made a nominal fee to all natives able to meet same and for all medical or surgical work, every penny of which however went into that Mission's treasury and was formally reported to your office. To me personally not one cent came, in cash or in barter. One native there made me a bonifide present of a whole reindeer carcass, and as he told others -- "out of gratitude for your having saved my wife's life." It was not regarded nor was it treated as a fee. I believe I reported this to Dr. Marquis at the time. All fees received from white patients there, very few indeed, were likewise reported out to you, were included in our financial statements and settlements. Wales, consequently, is a closed matter.

Furthermore, neither Mrs. Greist nor I are "trading" or bartering contents of "mission boxes" received from friends of this work. I speak for my own family only. I have however repeatedly urged upon Mrs Greist the inadvisabiluty of giving away clothing, needles, thimbles, thread, buttons, etc., etc., soap, tea and cocoa, to those able to remunerate the Mission in some manner therefor. No poor and incapable person is denied that which is needed. But Mrs. G. has solved this vexing problem in various ingenious ways, for example, a boy only yesterday sent word through his mother to Mrs. G. that he would like a shirt, a "Sunday shirt," and she replied: "Your boy is well and strong and able to work out of school hours; we need our coal bin filled, and if he will help Dr. G's chore boy carry that coal from hospital basement then he may have his shirt." In her work with the "BETTER BABIES CLUB", able mothers are expected to spend three hours of each Tuesday's afternoon meeting in sewing for some orphan, crippled mother, or afflicted family, and they do it, and in return Mrs. G. allows each worker some garment or other article wanted and from Mission supplies. This scheme carries out your principle.

Mr. Wood, Inspector of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, recently brought his wife here for operation, leaving on a boat in a few days. I charged him the regular hospital fee of $7.25 per day plus incidentals, amounting to some $60, but included no personal fee, no surgeon's fee. I declined under the circumstances to charge same. Being put to excessive expense account Mrs. W's illness, having to take her out to Canada at his own expense, I took pleasure in waiving the professional fee. On leaving he presented my little son with a monetary present. Mrs. G. had entertained his little boy, cared for him, bathed him, washed his clothing, and we entertained Mr. Wood and son, and of course accepted no "board". I do not consider this present to my son, in cash tho it was, a violation of your principle.

Mrs. G. received from personal friends in our little city at home, and from friends at Indianapolis many boxes of "mission" supplies, in amount perhaps more than was received this year from (elsewhere) over the church at large. The vast bulk is "mission" stuff and is strictly used as such. But in those boxes, both from Monticello, Indiana, and from Indianapolis Presbytery were many articles labelled "for Mrs. Greist," or "for Mr. G." Some of these things were used by us personally, but even so some were used as other stuff is used, for the needy and in same way. Was not this right? My own church sent us our family woolens last year, costing upwards of $200, but that box went astray and has never been received. One admiring friend sends me a suit of clothing which he imagines will fit me. Two professional friends in Indianapolis send me personally a valuable camera worth new $125. Neither of those men are under any obligation to me for services rendered since I entered the employ of the Church, but they send it out of admiration, they say, for my "sacrificing spirit," and they are both good Presbyterians, interested in this Mission, and through my influence. One is giving largely to your Board for this work. In all this I cannot be persuaded to believe we violate the moral code of your office. But, neither Mrs. Greist nor I have at any time traded mission property or supplies for ivory, curios, personal wants, etc., etc., nor are we dealing in skins and furs. Value is always given for value received. If a native out of gratitude makes a present of meat it goes to hospital. When one "presents" me with reindeer meat, fowl or fish that man receives in return a "present" of some article or commodity from my personal supplies and always, for with the Eskimo a "present" calls for one in return.

In other words and to make it short, in all my Alaskan work I have been as conscientious as is possible for any man to be under any possible circumstances. If I have made any misstatement it is through failure of memory as to some insignificant matter of no consequence. I trust it will never more be necessary for me to defend myself as to these matters. My skirts are clean, be others what they may.

Sincerely yours,

Carbon, Dr. Marquis.

Sup't and Missionary in chg.

T/A [illegible]

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Have original

Barrow, Alaska,
November 13, 1922.

Varian Banks, Esq.,
Treasurer, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Relative to my personal grocery order for year 1923.

When Capt. Pedersen was here on HERMAN he asked that I quickly check over my order for 1922 and indicate by check that I wish repeated, or such changes as I desired. There was not time for me to type it as a new order. And he feared failure of mails to reach him in time for his departure. He also said, He can serve me so much better if order is in his hands early for his winter attention.

And I have yet been unable to type that order. I will do so as soon as I return from Wainwright, and get you carbon copy on January mail that you may have it with which to compare such bill as he may send for the Board's payment.

I was able to cut down the order materially this year. And yet, feeding as many people as we do, caring for so many destitute as Mrs. G. and I look after in a quiet way, we have none to spare. I have fed between 1000 and 1500 meals this year to Eskimo. And that means a cup of coffee, or tea, and sometimes chocolate, beans, fruits, etc., and bread. Many a hungry mother has thus been cared for, and the number of hungry children clandestinely fed by my wife would stagger a miser. On special occasions I have fed fifty people in one day.

Your suggested "Keystone Instant Foods" sampled us, failed to arrive and we are unable to include them, not knowing if we would like them or no. I regret this exceedingly as their little bulk and light weight would save me much in way of freight. Please try again to have samples sent us, both me, personally, and the Hospital as well.

Please repeat the order marked "G" this year, for my personal use in itinerary work, increasing same if possible, especially as to butter, fruits, and bacon. This is of course used conscientiously and for use when on mission service and away from home only. I cannot patronize hotels or eating houses -- must depend on my commissary. I plan to make the "Wainwright station three times this winter. On Sundays I always furnish the lunch at Point Barrow for self and driver from my personal supplies -- have done so throughout last year. In the aggregate it figures up considerably. And that driver is always invited to eat dinner at my personal table on his return with me late in P.M., and very generally his wife accompanies him. This is a personal matter, with me, tis true, but the missionary cannot well escape it.

If this Mission owned its own dogs and outfit then we would be under less obligation to a native who drives his missionary 25 miles on a c cold Sunday. I have not the heart to send him to his destitute igloo to eat cold seal or raw and frozen fish while I sit down to a good dinner steaming hot in a comfortable home. Nor would you. But it costs me a goodly portion of my salary. And I must order adequate supplies if I am to do this work properly and well.

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist,
Missionary and Sup't in Chg.

My Dear Sir; August 23rd 17

I think you must suppose yesterday afternoon Miss Dayton was mad. She said to me I like [illegible]. You must not come to the hospital any more. If Miss Dayton tell Dr Kellogg [illegible] I have to tell him too about her and me, and I want to tell about what did she do in the basement & having a Christian [illegible] trying to help a man [illegible]

Yours truly

[illegible]

[illegible]

I dont want you to
[illegible]
by [illegible]
Don [illegible] not [illegible]
come to [illegible] I
be sorry for I [illegible]
such [illegible]

Yours
Andy. [illegible]

To
Mrs
[illegible]

Statement of Andy Ungurook, Barrow, Alaska, relative to certain troubles had with Miss Dakin, Head Nurse of Barrow Hospital, during absence of Sup't, H. W. Greist, down coast, November, 16th, 1922, which trouble resulted in Andy's dismissal from the hospital service by Miss Dakin, and further, pertaining to certain grievances of which Andy complains.

Barrow, Alaska, Dec. 1st, 1922.

On the morning of November 16th, 1922, at or about 9:30 o'c, I, Andy Ungurook, janitor of Barrow Hospital, was filling the water barrel with ice in hospital kitchen. This is my daily duty of mornings. Then I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten ashes in furnace. I rememberd that Dr. Greist told me to always early in morning remove ashes. He said: "Other janitors some times careless and forget and then hot ashes melt frozen earth under furnace and furnace drop down and cost Mission much money to fix it." So, I was scared about furnace ashes.

I hurried and partly filled water barrel with ice. Hospital people now would have water. Then I started to basement to take out ashes quick. But Miss Dakin stop me at door and say: "Finish putting ice in barrel and put some in tub on stove." I tell her I have some ice in barrel, and quick as I can fix furnace ashes I come back. But she say; "Do it now. -- Andy, attend to ice." She then said: "Never mind the ashes, but do as I tell you."

But I was afraid about ashes. I say: "I will do ashes first." I was not angry, and I did not think of disobeying her, but wanted to make her understand that ashes must be attended to right away, quick. And I tried to tell her that I had forgotten ashes that early morning at 6:30 o'c.

I went to basement, and was carrying out a bucket of very hot ashes when Miss Dakin come to me and say: "Andy, drop that bucket," or "Andy, set that bucket down." But those ashes were hot with fire in them and bucket would burn floor quick, so I go on and take ashes out of house and empty them and then come back. (ashes were very hot and as I had to run through basement when I took ~~those~~ them out)

When I came back to outer door Miss Dakin was standing in door and take hold of my hand roughly and make me drop bucket. Then she held my fingers with one hand and take my thumb in other hand and push it back hard and try to break it. She said, "Andy, you are an ugly man." Miss Dakin was very angry, very mad, and so I say nothing but: "Yes." Just that and nothing more.

I followed her up stairs and finish putting ice in that barrel and on stove. Miss Dakin would not talk to me all day. She staid all day in her own room. (when I began to feel bad I went back to the basement and prayed about the matter.

At 5 o'c in evening I carried in from a line without some bedding and a mattress and went to Miss Dakin's door and asked her where I should put bed-clothes. She would not answer me, but Miss Mueller, who was in Miss Dakins room told me where to put it ~~came and told me~~. Then Miss Dakin turn around and say: "Andy, you need not come to hospital any more. You are dismissed." I said : "Yes." I eat my supper, go home, and that is all.

This is my true story. (Signed) Andy Ungurook.

Witness: H. W. Greist
Roy Ahmaogak

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
December 8, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Herewith certain correspondence and other papers, ~~all~~ most of which are dated sometime in February, 1922. These consist of two death-bed statements, from Naomi, and from Emma, a letter from Dr. I. E. Doyle addressed to the Board of Home Missions through you, its Secretary, and lastly a letter written by me and addressed to you. This matter is all self-explanatory, or will be understood when my letter above referred to shall have been read.

In that letter I have advised that those two death-bed statements came to me unsolicited saving only, I asked that the subject matter be reduced to writing by my interpreter, (Elder) Roy Ahmeogak. I am responsible for the letter from Dr. Doyle to this extent, I suggested that a letter from him to the Board would be appreciated, and particularly because he, a medical man of repute, having been here for a year and closely observed Mission matters, could write as a disinterested the competent critic, and this particularly as to the Hospital. I did not inspire its subject matter.

Following receipt of the two statements from ex-patients, and that letter from Dr. Doyle which I felt ought go to the Board since the Doctor wrote it on my suggestion and asked me to mail it for him, -- following these disturbing communications, and because of other matters coming to my notice equally if not more serious, I wrote you as above, under date of February, 27th, 1922, unburdening myself rather extensively. My hand seemed to be forced in premises. However, before departure of mails early in March I considered further and prayerfully, and determined on withholding the statements from the two deceased patients, and my letter as well, and secured from Dr. Doyle his specific consent to hold his communication (to the Board), temporarily if not permanently. He even granted me permission at that time to ultimately destroy same if in my judgment such course would be better. I became sanguine that, with the possible arrival of a second nurse, if not a white house-keeper as well, perhaps Miss Dakin would secure a larger vision and be encouraged to do differently, that she would on the whole show a better spirit.

And I ought add that, in anticipation of a possible Board representative arriving on the August boat and in view of our expectation that a second nurse would surely come, Miss Dakin early in the summer did make every effort to clean up the hospital, and this in connection with fresh paint and other improvements worked a remarkable change for the better. And very particularly since the advent of Miss Mueller on that August boat sanitary conditions have been maintained.

And as the months have gone by I have prayed earnestly that Miss Dakin would obtain this more sympathetic outlook, that that relief had from many petty details through the arrival of Miss Mueller, and ~~that~~ the departure of Mrs. Eide who sorely disturbed Miss Dakin, would all work for a change for the better. And I have the while done my utmost to secure this desired result. We have had comparatively little surgery, have not been as busy as at times, at least have had comparative leisure, and in and through it all I have sought to more and more counsel with Miss Dakin as to Mission work at large, to relate in detail much which transpires up and down the coast, to excite her interest through a more intimate acquaintance with the many problems which are constantly confronting me in my more spiritual work on these itinerating journeys. I have at times compromised my better judgment as to matters of importance rather than risk a clash with her. I have been on the alert at all times to leave nothing undone which might assist to the end that we would get on better and upon a broader basis of Christian charity. And I challenge any one to show wherein either Mrs. Greist or the writer have in any manner shown other than loyal support of Miss Dakin as to all good and proper things. At times we have been tried to the utmost. More than once have female help from the hospital come to Mrs. Greist (who seems to me "mother confessor" to ~~for~~ all the women and girls in the village,) and in tears, seeking consolation account some alleged grievance in connection with Miss Dakin. And Mrs. G. has at these times most carefully steered away from the involved dangerous factor, has cautiously sought to counsel, to encourage to greater efforts to soothe and pacify. In no single instance has she even indirectly permitted any one to feel that she took issue with them as against Miss Dakin. And Mrs. Greist has gone out of her way, as has the writer,-has exerted herself to the utmost to the end that Miss Dakin might be encouraged in every good work. And while conditions at times have been all but intolerable, while offence could easily have been taken and by the vast majority at home would have been hal as to many little things, yet never by word or deed has either Mrs. Greist or the writer been guilty of regrettable action. Our skirts are clear.

And now, during my absence down at Wainwright, nov 15 – 31st, trouble of a serious sort has developed between Miss Dakin and our janitor, and Miss Dakin peremptorily discharged him. Andy Ungurook is a deacon in Barrow Church, is a christian man of high character, a teacher of a Bible class in the Sunday School, a man of about forty years, his wife a half-breed woman of sterling worth, has five splendid children,, and is possessed of a home life far above the average. He is in short one of our better Eskimo. After mature deliberation only did he accept my offer of the job as janitor. He then disposed of his dogs, so essential to the hunter and trapper, (that he might not be burdened with their care and expense of feed during the winter,) surrendered his trapping grounds, altered all plans for the year, and came to us October 1st. I will admit that at times Andy has been a little "trying" in that he was forgetful, a little careless apparently, in short that which Miss Dakin terms "dumbness." But our work was so radically new to him, his surroundings strange, the whole regime revolutionary to his ordinary life's routine. My patience with him was at times tried, but I sought to help and encourage him, believing that given time he would prove entirely worthy. He deserved confidence and patience on our part, and I sought to render it. I believe implicitly that in all Alaska there is not a more conscientious Eskimo than is Andy. He is not so capable as some white laborers in New York City, but he is a capable Eskimo.

Andy's statement is enclosed. After the alleged assault he came to the Manse late in evening and asked Mrs. Greist to give first aid care to his injured thumb. And Mrs. Greist naturally quizzed him as to how he injured his member. The thumb was greatly swollen and his hand seems to have been paining him considerably. Seldom if ever will Mrs. Greist, graduate nurse tho she is, give attention to the sick or injured lest in so doing she engender jealousy and invite that criticism on part of Miss Dakin and give that offence we are all seeking to avoid. At times she is put to it to avoid trouble, but she carefully treads that treacherous highway hers to travel, and ere she would give Andy his dressing that night she naturally sought to learn why he did not go to the hospital for such relief as he required. On getting his story she of course dressed his injured thumb. And early next morning, as if in apology for his having asked care from Mrs. Greist, he writes a note and sends it by his wife. That note is enclosed as a part of those papers, pertaining to this case.

Returning from Wainwright two weeks later, I was not only surprised but seriously alarmed at reports coming to me, and I early gave Miss Dakin opportunity to esplain the situation. She merely said, "I was forced to dismiss Andy for refusal to obey orders, morning after your departure."

In view of Andy's note in pencil, handed me by Mrs. Greist, I at once sought an interview with him. Having gotten his story I asked him to bring (Elder) Roy Ahmeogak to the manse that I might through the interpreter make doubly sure that we understood one the other. And in Roy's presence I again secured Andy's story, and I cross-questioned him at length, but in it all he stuck to the first recital. Then it was that I asked him to give me the statement over his signature, and the enclosed is the result.

Miss Dakin denies Andy's story in large part. She denies positively that she assaulted Andy, but confesses that she was "Very angry" and that she "grabbed" the bucket from out his hands at the outer door of basement. Asked why she gave way to anger and with a christian Eskimo in our employment, she merely shrugs her shoulders, and dismisses the subject. Miss Mueller corroborates Miss Dakin as to one thing: That Andy was "contrary, and failed to carry out Miss Dakin's orders to the letter that day,-seemed determined to do his work as per his own rather than as per Miss Dakin's program."

Andy acknowledges that he failed to carry out Miss Dakin's orders as she gave them to him, but insists that in first completing his neglected duty in basement ere finishing his half-done job in kitchen he was but carrying out my positive orders ere I left, that he must not neglect the furnace. He thought he simply had to look after those ashes, he says, lest the hot furnace again "melt" the earth underneath. He says, when he remembered his neglected ashes he was "scared" about them, and could not think of anything else.

It is not known that there were any witnesses to the alledged assault

Because I had a monthly contract with Andy, I agreed to pay him in full to end of ~~December.~~ November The contract contains a "two weeks notice", clause.

I deeply regret this latest unhappy incident. I fear it will react to our hurt. These people are not fools even tho they be a simple minded innocent people. They deserve careful and most considerate treatment. My hope was that, perhaps I might heal the breach and smooth matters over, but Miss Dakin was obdurate. She takes the position that since I was absent she was acting superintendent and possessed of all power as such, and had a perfect right to dismiss Andy. In that instrument specifying our several duties left with us by Dr. Condit he had specifically placed in my hands that authority, where of course it ought rest. I have not felt inclined to argue this point with Miss Dakin nor did I do so. Nor did I argue it with her when one year since she employed a native girl yet with us and arranged for her wages and had it settled in all its details ere I was advised, she then merely telling me to "pay the girl." Argument with her accomplishes nothing. One gets no where. In even mildly protesting against any given treatment of a native her retort is, "You are always ready to defend these people as against us women." I have never quarrelled with her, nor will I. And yet, I am not a "Peace at any price" man. While I have, to date, sought at all times and under every circumstance to maintain an attitude of Christian forbearance and patience, yet she makes it very very hard. My position has in truth been most difficult.

Mrs. Greist begs that I ask, to be relieved from this Mission, that we be transferred back to Wales where all was peace and happiness. The work here could be and assuredly would be one continuous joy to all would each one seek to work with others in that spirit of Christ, but with one member of the group pulling back on the traces and because of jealousy, irritability of temper, lack of vision, laziness, lack of sympathy with real Christian service, et cetera ad infinitum, it makes it doubly, yea many fold harder for the others. And it is not right. Mission work is sufficiently difficult without this added and assuredly unnecessary burden. I may say without ~~successful~~ fear of contradiction on part of any white person now in this village saving Miss Dakin only, that with the one exception of herself there is not one atom of friction in the village, between the Bureau of Education employes, the Mission employes and the traders. Nor has there been any at any time. The Nicholses have resigned and are intending to leave for the states this coming August, and I greatly regret it. They say nothing. But Mr. Nichols did say this much to me the other day: "We did not come to Alaska to quarrel." Nor would he qualify his meaning. They are excellent people, have done remarkably fine work in the school, are Christian people, have helped us much in the church work, particularly as to the choir, etc., and I personally deeply regret to have them leave. I am begging them to reconsider, but they will not promise.

I will not willingly resign, nor do I ask to be transferred. I am the servant of the Church, and, like Livingstone, am always ready to "go forward." In line with that I shall ever hold myself in readiness for any orders from your Board, hoping always however that they shall mean "forward." In mean time, my work is here in Barrow, and in Barrow I am striving to serve and that to the utmost. Pending any action you may see fit to take, I shall continue to serve, striving alway to keep a cool head, a stout heart, a smile and an eye to Him who leadeth. The Lord has blessed, and I have definitely and most clearly felt the leading of the Spirit many many times. I can but bide His will. But He knows and He alone knows how trying is my position.

I really ought say that I have tried to excuse Miss Dakin many times account the fact that to all of us the Eskimo is more or less of a vexing problem. His lice, his filth, his uncouthness, his seeming lack of appreciation (some times misunderstood) his "dumbness" as Miss Dakin terms it, which oft times is due to fact that he hardly knows how to express himself, or fails to comprehend fully, and his very untidy and unkempt appearance, -- all this tends to irritate a sensitive woman. And one at Miss Dakin's age is particularly apt to be repelled by these things. Miss Dakin has infinitely more patience with children. I really think she would do much better work in an orphanage than in a hospital for the Eskimo wherein she must deal with and care for adults. She seems to like the children, and enjoys doing for them, but so soon as we get busy with adults as patients then her patience gives out and trouble begins. She has said: "I wish the Board would start an orphanage or boarding-home here in connection with our work and for the children." She will take a dirty, lousy, sick child and clean and care for it as she would one near and dear to her, and then my heart warms to it all and I am hopeful, but so soon as we have a seriously ill and difficult-to-care-for case with the adults, it is all so different.

With a prayer that He may over-rule all for His glory, I am

Sincerely yours for service,
H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

If for any reason you should wish to get into touch with Dr, and Mrs. Doyle, their present address (or at least that of Mrs. D.) is --
% Dr. W. E. Crane, 300, Somerset St., W. Ottawa, Canada. I suspect the Doctor has ere this returned to Herschel Island, 600 miles east from here. But Mrs. Doyle, who was for long in our hospital and knows much and can testify as to much if she but will, is in Canada until at least mid-summer.

Donaldson

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bloomfield, here all of last year in connection with the Liebes local station, are now in or near San Francisco, and can be reached in care of the Liebes Company in that city, doubtless. Mrs. Bloomfield saw and heard more than once that which she can relate if she will, and which would substantiate my position. Mrs. B. was a patient with us for some ten days or two weeks. She was also frequently a visitor. On one occasion Mrs. Bloomfield was in the hospital consultation room with Miss Dakin, and I carried into that warm room from the very cold surgery a three-gallon glass jar, costly and imported from Austria, belonging to one of our pieces of furniture, which had been left full of water and had frozen solidly, yet without bursting. I quietly said:"Perhaps with care we may thaw this ice without cracking this jar." And with that Miss Dakin grasped the jar and in violent anger carried it to the kitchen. Mrs. Bloomfield followed and protested against such temper. I said nothing. Miss Dakin loudly exclaimed: "It is none of Dr. G's business; he is always sticking his nose into my affairs." Mrs. B. said: "Is not Dr. G. superintendent of this hospital, and is it not his care to look after such matters on occasion?"

THE MISSION OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
January 15, 1923

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd of H.M.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

I write you hurriedly as to a matter of some importance. A small portion only of the mail comes in and with a crippled team of dogs, five having frozen to death en route back from Kotzebue. The experienced carrier claims that not in years has he had so fearful trip. The bulk of mail follows in some days by another (relief) man. I had but one letter from the Board, and that from Mr. Banks. Possibly others will arrive ~~on~~ in that delayed part of the mail.

I have the enclosed letter from a Mrs. Christensen, wife of a Danish miner, living a few miles South of Wales. The Christensens are a Christian family, Lutherans, and for twenty or more years have resided at "York," and in those years she has taken a keen and motherly interest in all the natives. No woman anywhere could manifest more real genuine love and Christian charity for this people than has she. Scores of sick natives have been taken into her home, nursed through serious illness, and, if they died, prepared for burial by her, She is of God's own women.

Her letter is disquieting. It so tends to confirm my fears in recent months as to Wales that I deem it essential that I forward the letter at once and with some comments.

You will remember that the school teachers sent to Wales last year were Catholics. Father La Fortune, the in-land priest, came up to visit these new people, and naturally, finding no missionary locally, interested himself in matters generallly. I wrote you of this some time since. The Killeens remained in Wales in charge of the government school but one year and are succeeded by a family presumably protestants. While en route to Wales he (the priest) was storm bound for some days and in the home of the Christensens, and during this time Mrs. Christensen seems to have played the part of detective to some purpose. She relates in her letter the incident.

The Catholics seem to have their eye on Wales and Shishmareff. They are now entrenched on King Island, sixty miles to the South. They were ousted from Mary's Igloo, inland from Nome, and by the Lutherans. This Father La Fortune moved his mission, church and all, elsewhere. It would appear as tho Rome wishes a string of stations from King Island North. Father La Fortune is far from asleep. He has been in that country for thirty years, and knows the Eskimo language better than does any native.

I am deeply impressed that the Board will of necessity place a man in Wales and soon. It would be calamitous for the Catholics to enter a wedge into that country. They would have some difficulty in securing a foot-hold, but in absence of a Presbyterian or other protestant missionary it would not prove an impossible task. And Rome knows it.

Both Wales and Shishmareff are christian, but both are discouraged through no mission work having been done within their borders now for near two years. The Diomedes seem to be lost to us, judging from Mrs. Christensen's letter. And it is a source of grief to me to know that valuable time is being lost to us through our neglect of Wales and Shishmareff. Apparently every effort has been made to find a capable man for that mission, but surely there remains something which can be done. Somewhere in our church there ought be found a man, consecrated to God, gifted peculiarly, adapted to that work, willing to go to Wales and serve. The requirements are special, I well know, and you do well to be exacting lest some man bent on venture mainly be chosen. Such an one would do more harm than good. The Congregationalist church had such man there for six years, one who preached on Sundays, but in week time used profanity, seduced the native women, and otherwise gave cause for a demoralized church. May the Lord direct the right man to appear. Wales must have the right man, and I believe in the providence of God he will soon be found. Encouraged, moving back to the village from Nome and elsewhere, going singing on their way to the herds, to the traps, to the hunt and to the fishing grounds, the people were 'looking up' while we were there, and there appeared to all an air of hopefulness, the belief, that better things were in store. Now, all is changed, and their 'harps are hung upon the willow trees.'

Mrs. Greist loves that people. She grieves for them constantly. She has repeatedly within the year begged me to ask permission on part of the Board for her to return to Wales alone this coming summer, taking with her the essentails from our personal effects with which to make the manse habitable, that she may undertake to assist that people in the Sunday School, in their homes, etc.; in short to prove a solace and help to the women and the girls, and through them serve the men. The Wales people loved Mrs. Greist, all but worshipped her. She has the utmost confidence of the women and young people. She says: "If a man cannot be found to serve them, why may I not go for the last of our four years, that I may mother those women who are being led astray by wily white men, those girls who are going wrong, be of some help in the Sunday School and in their homes?" In vain do I hold up to her the difficulties in the way, the objectionable features as I see it. The sacrifice as to living apart that year would be willingly had, if need be, -- 'tis not that, but I have found it hard to believe it a wise plan, and yet, I am willing to lay it before you and solely because she desires me to do so. It would be impossible for me to maintain the two establishments on my present salary, in view of my other obligations. That, however, might be arranged in some manner. But, the whole scheme does not strongly appeal to me. It seems asking too much on part of the church.

But, in this connection permit me to make an additional suggestion. Roy Ameogak, elder, assistant teacher in schools here for many years, a devout and consecrated christian man, is taking a vital interest in religious work. He is trying to better qualify himself as a religious teacher. I am supplying him with helpful books and am guiding him in his study. I cannot believe it would be an error to even now license him as a native preacher. He has excellent judgment, is well versed in English Bible as Dr. Spence will tell you, and I believe we might trust him. Arthur Nagozruk of Wales is now dismissed from the work of the Bureau of Education account a second defection, as I understand, but I have yet to hear from Arthur and to know his defense if any. I have surmised that the Catholics may have had something to do with it, knowing as I do how bitterly he has fought them. I understand the girl accused both Arthur and another married native in Wales as having been intimate with her. But, that girl is known to us as both unreliable as to truth and veracity and unclean in her life. She was one of the most hopeless and depraved of the village. The writer knows whereof he speaks. And he would insist upon better evidence than hers ere he would judge Arthur or permit his session to do so. Arthur freely confessed his first defection while the writer was in Wales, a sin committeed ere the work was there firmly established. However, it is understood he is now not connected with the Bureau. And Mr. Lopp will require a capable assistant teacher for Wales. Sometimes an excellent purpose is served by transferring a teacher to a new field for a bit, the exchange of ideas proving helpful to both the teachers and to the villages they serve. It occurs to me that possibly Mr. Lopp would consider sending Roy Ameogak to Wales, and would consent to re-employ Arthur here in Barrow. I believe Arthur would make good here under the eye of the church and in this moral atmosphere. His temptation was assuredly strong this time, in my opinion, as otherwise I can with difficulty explain his fall. I believe I could keep him straight. Then, if Yukon Presbytery of which I am now a member would license Roy as preacher and under its care, would it not serve a temporary need to put him nominally in charge the Wales church? I feel confident, if the precedent is at all advisable, that he would occupy the responsibility with credit. Remember, he is a half-breed. His wife is a full blooded Eskimo, but a capable woman and speaking English well. They have two small children. Roy is about 27 yrs of age. His picture is shown in that group picture I recently mailed you, of my session, sitting directly in front of me and low down. Should you at all consider sending Mrs. G. down there, as a village nurse, as in charge ~~xx~~ the Sunday School work, ~~xxxxx~~ and the of women and the children of the village, and to do what she can in absence of a man, she would lend Roy much assistance in way of advice, etc. Mrs. Greist possesses rarely good business judgment, has a cool head, and is capable in her line. But she would not make a good preacher even in the Quaker church. Her forte is along personal lines. As a temporary expedient, Mr. Lopp consenting to the transfer and making same, and Yukon Presbytery licensing Roy, he and Mrs. Greist might hold that fort for the year all right. But, as said, I find it difficult to consent to Mrs. G. going, and most reluctantly do I even outline the plan for her. But, we must save Wales. And other missionaries have sacrificed as greatly. If the church asks it, we will yield and do it. Perhaps arrangements with Yukon Presbytery could be made by wire -- I would recommend that Roy go, if at all, with some authority from Presbytery as well as that given by your Board.

You may smile at all this planning on my part, but, what am I here for but to serve and to assist you in just such emergencies? And the time is short and there will be no time for me to receive replies and to write you again. So, I am trying to cover the ground thoroughly. I am quite militant in my work, and believe in action, and try to demonstrate as much in my work.

Has it occurred to the Board that the Wales Mission might include the King Island? That is throughly ~~xxxxx~~ Catholicized now, but the natives are nevertheless heathen still. To go armed with the sword of the Spirit, a man of judgment and caution and yet withall

P.S.--

Would it be consistent for you to encourage some one to send a box of suitable stuff for Xmas to the natives at Wales? And would you consider it expedient to send this box to Wales, directed to Mrs. Christensen, the writer of letter enclosed? Her judgment is most excellent, and she would oversee its disposition. She knows intimately every native on that coast, has been there for twenty yrs., and is an angel of mercy to that people. She would advise the two deaconeses, Adele Tunkwenok and Lucy Nagozruk, and assist them in separating and dividing up contents. The boys could even haul the box or boxes to the home of the Christensens for better management, if thought best. And in absence of a missionary I deem this wise, knowing the situation as I do. I strongly recommend this course. Mrs. C. is a Lutheran, and a consistent one, a praying woman, whose life is above repraach, devoted to good works and to God. She will gladly do anything in her power on that coast pending arrival of a missionary. I will see what I can do by correspondence with friends outside as to that matter. One Indianapolis Presbyterian sent that crippled boy $25 last year, the money placed in hands of the elders for proper expenditure, and it was used for ~~proper~~ food and clothing. He promised more if I asked it, but he has done so much for Barrow Mission since I came here, his church (the First of Indianapolis,) giving, I believe, $500.00 for Barrow Mission, knowing me personally, and I have consequently hesitated to ask him to send another check for the boy's benefit.

sound ability, would be able to win that people to Christ. The aforesaid Sword is worth all their crucifixes of base material. It would mean a fight, but I believe it can be done, and that it ought be done. If the Lutherans won Mary's Igloo then we surely can secure King Island for the church. May the Lord bless you in your consideration of these many suggestions. My judgment is, that when a good man is found for the Wales Mission that he should be given plenty of "rope," both as to Wales proper and Shishmareff, and possibly armed "to the teeth" for King Island.

Personally I would not be satisfied to return to Wales as I went there near three years since. I would want a larger field, larger equipment, and opportunities for developmental work. All that I expected in time, had I remained there. But this Northern field appeals to me far more than did Wales in that here I find larger opportunities for service, and developmental work has always appealed to me. While I was in Wales I made one itinerary at my personal expense up to Shishmareff, as you will remember, and held a series of services, did the work locally along medical lines I discovered to do, and had a profitable trip generally. I like that sort of thing. And I see so much of it demanding care here, both down at Wainwright and to the far Eastward. I have a large vision as to the future work among the Alaskan Eskimo, and believe the work is laid out by the Spirit for our church. I dream of a time when we shall have an Arctic Presbytery. It will require consecrated men, consecrated money, and a united church at home back of us, but God willing we can do it. And if the Lord desires it, then surely the money will come for 'are not the cattle upon a thousand hills His?' May the Master awaken the Church to this responsibility as never before, and may the Spirit have His way in the hearts and purces and bank accounts of men. How I long to paint the picture to a group of moneyed fellows. They would either shell out else call the police. I repeat, I am militantly aggressive, but it requires just that spirit to work successfully in the field up here. And could you devote a year to this field and with me, I am sure you would willingly excuse my enthusiasm for ever afterwards. Prayer and faith on part of the church, combined with faithfulness, will surely accomplish wonders both as to your exchequer and as to the required personel on these fields. God grant it, is my constant prayer.

Yours for service,
H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

JAN 31 1923

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
November 14, 1922.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Bd of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

At the last minute ere departure of mails it occurs to me that I have failed to requisition coal and gasoline and oil for next year.

I have written you in a general way as to the coal situation in Wainwright, that there is now no coal there, that none was mined this year, and that in all probability none can be had next year for the reason that coal is never mined before ships arrive. Consequently, it is very improbable that we can command Wainwright coal until summer of 1924 at earliest.

That 50 tons outside (states) coal sent me on Capt. Backland's ship was unloaded, or at least a portion of it, in Wainwright, and such portion is there now. Rumor has it that Captain Backland took some of our states coal away with him, but I cannot as yet vouch for this, and cannot know until I arrive in Wainwright and examine that coal left there by him. Presumably, that coal left on beach can be brought on here with another summer.

In view of above facts you know nearly as much as do I concerning local conditions. I will do my utmost to make our present supply last throughout this year, and incline to believe it will serve, but the winter gives promise of being more severe than was last, and the cold weather began much earlier this season. I would assuredly recommend that another fifty tons, if not 100 tons, of states coal be shipped us next summer.

Oils and gasoline were shipped in drums. They are stored in open. At least three drums were all but empty through leakage. All drums were in poor condition. I have no faucets, no pumps, no containers, no means of handling this oil. I am asking for faucets in hardware requisition. We really ought have large fifty gallon, or better 100 gallon heavy tin tanks, with faucets in bottom, to contain oil to be pumped into them from drums. All this involves great additional expense. To have shipped oils in five gallon tins cans, as formerly, would in opinion of writer have been far the wiser plan. We are so helpless here, with ~~no board walks~~ no means of handling these heavy drums, and the difficulties are very great. The ten gallon cases of oils, each containing two 5 gal tins, were handled and stored with ease. I have yet to evolve some practicable plan for handling oils in these large drums.

For another season I would recommend that you send us a repeat shipment of gasoline and oil, but in five gallon tins as in 1921.

More than this I cannot now suggest. You have my inventory of oils. The hospital is using very largelu of oil this winter owing to fact tha furnaces will not heat Miss Dakin's room, and that of Miss Mueller, and they are using portable oil heaters, one given by people at Trading Post and the other being one furnished by Manse. The hospital is now using near fifteen gallons oil weekly. The dynamo must be run from eight to ten hours daily to supply current. And it requires kerosine as fuel. And a little later the consumption of oil in hospital will run upwards of 20 gallons weekly if not more.

These facts for your consideration in making up order of coal and oils for summer delivery, 1923.

Respectfully yours,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

JAN 21 1923

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 27, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to financial report and to certain expenditures in cash made both for hospital and for manse.

The cash box was desired as a safe means of keeping such moneys as belong to the Mission until such time as I can remit to your office. There are so many natives in manse and frequently, it is believed an unnecessary risk in had in otherwise keeping such money as may be here. I have hidden it in various places, lest one regular place be discovered. Last year I had some $40 of my personal funds taken, no trace of which has ever been had. That money was carefully hidden high upon a closet shelf, but it was nevertheless found and wallet torn open and emptied. I have felt most anxious at times as to Mission funds, and so, on board the HERMAN the Captain showed me a cheap cash box which nevertheless looks formidable and I bought it at the low price of $1.

The oil cloth is for the manse. I got it on shipboard for reason it is much cheaper there than at trading post.

The small syringe gotten from Dr. Doyle was one he had loaned me for use during the year he was here, costing $4.50 in London, England. He had never used same. When he left this year I asked him to sell it to us, since I had used it very frequently and would require it further, and he named me a low price, or rather we traded in such manner as it figured out at that price, on some coal deal, or other.

These were considered emergencies.

Yours sincerely,
H.N.G.

I have sent to manufacturers much old vaccines, serums, etc., here and out of date, some several years old. I hope to have fresh articles in exchange and free of cost other than postage. Other stuff will go out with another year, when we can safely let it go on receipt of the fresh.
I sent a part of dynamo to Mr. Gould, in Seattle, for exchange for a new part, this mechanism being broken. The part requisitioned for washing machine last year was not received. We are having much trouble with washing machine as a result. I have repaired it several times.

H.N.G.

Rec Jan 31. 23

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

Barrow, Alaska
October 26, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

The writer does not claim to be an accountant, has never put forth such claim, and despairs of ever being capable along this line. He has burned the midnight oil in the attempt to properly and well, correctly and neatly, keep a record of this Mission's financial affairs. It was believed that double-entry offered the most satisfactory as well as the most accurate manner of maintaining the office records, and it has been followed up faithfully to the best of my ability. Errors are tracable and more readily corrected as has been repeatedly demonstrated. But my "book-keeper's job" is not proving the easy task I at first anticipated.

These quarterly reports at times and very generally puzzle me. I am not quite sure that I am giving you what you want. I decided you do not wish a "trial balance," -- that you merely want a "statement" of the quarter's transactions. For example; last June 30, I reported as of that quarter certain labor as yet unpaid to extent of 10.43. That account was covered in Mission Report as "Labor," and again as "Wages unpaid." The two items balanced of course. And that account is yet an open one, the young woman preferring to leave her wages uncollected until such time as she desires to send to states and make purchases with the money from Sears, Roebuck & co, where her small earnings will go much further than at local trading post. The point is, she is our creditor. There are one or possibly two others, all creditors. I did not cover those items in present reports for that quarter just ended. A trial balance would show both, however. When the accounts are paid by the Mission, the transaction will again come up. Such matters puzzle me much. I am conscientiously seeking to serve you in premises as well as could one of your own accountants in your New York office, -- the difficulty is, it is a little out of my line and I need coaching.

Please criticize and set me right, but kindly use all mercy possible for I am actually trying to do my best. I have taken a deal of pride in those statements attached hereto, but nevertheless you may wrinkle your brows at them and justly. I am a busy man in various directions, but am here to serve and be spent, and wish to exercise no "lost motion" -- mechanically speaking.

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist,
Missionary and Sup't in Chg.

Carbon, Dr. Marquis.

JAN 31 1923

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Recd copy of the 14 [illegible]

Barrow, Alaska
October
Three
Nineteen Twenty-Two

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Because of favorable criticism of my "diary" letter written some time last winter, I am venturing at this early date the beginning of another and in face of fact that our first out-going over-land mail is scheduled to leave late in November. So much occurrs from day to day which perhaps would be largely forgotten were record thereof postponed to such letter as I may write on eve of the mail's departure. To sit at my typewriter for a few minutes at the close of a days varied duties actually proves a relaxation -- I enjoy it, and while I ever strive to avoid voluminous and tiresome letters nevertheless my correspondents do not always do me that honor had r from you, in asking me to repeat the dose. Remember, this letter is for you, and our good friend Mr. Varian Banks will have that he prefers, short letters on a single subject.

The arrival of the summer boats is always a time of rush and nervous strain. So very much is crowded into a few brief hours. During the long long year we have largely accustomed ourselves to the awful quiet, to our isolation, to a grim routine not altogether ours from necessity but rather due to habits of former years which we persistently observe "lest we forget," and while we pride ourselves in the possession of remarkably accurate time-pieces, yet on last analysis it may be justly asked, To what purpose? However that may be, nevertheless we do respect the call of the alarm clock at 6:30 A.M., we attend morning clinic on the minute, and church services begin as promptly as do those at "Fifth Avenue."
A younger man would perhaps yield to the temptation to relax and to forget this time-table existence, to walk rather than respect the rail-road time card, but we will not. It keeps us fit, and to play at making the morning train adds zest and -- yes, it makes for better work all along the line. But, with this regular routine well established and religiously observed throughout the year, attuned to our little world and its requirements, then can you imagine the awful jar resulting to us and from the arrival of the freight ships? No, you cannot. I am sure you would esteem us quite foolish. But, such is our life in the arctic. With the departure of the boats, with the removal of supplies from the beach and their proper care accomplished, the checking of invoices completed and all goods stored for the year, -- then and not until then do we rub our eyes, 'phone to the train despatcher to set us right again as to the schedule, and settle down once more to a sane existence.

I wish I might feel fully assured of your approval of my course as to our supplies left upon the beach in Wainwright by Capt. Backland. Notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred in contracting with Capt. Pedersen of the HERMAN to bring them on to Barrow, in face of that emergency facing us I cannot pursuade myself other than that you will believe my action justified. As stated in letters going to you on the HERMAN, I decided to leave the 50 tons outside coal in Wainwright and that notwithstanding that coal will seriously deteriorate the year exposed as it will be to storm and frost. I am led to believe we will be able to have it shipped on to us with another year at less cost than would have proven true with the HERMAN in her recent hazardous return trip from Wainwright to Barrow. The cost to us this year from Wainwright here would have been just $2750.00, or $55 per ton,—freight plus lighterage. Perhaps you will consider the deterioration of the coal as of greater consequence than the excess of freight this year over that which we may be able to command with another season. But, I had little time to consider all these many matters in detail, and because the HERMAN'S time was most limited, the danger great; and because Captain Pedersen seemed not at all anxious to handle the coal in face of our adequate supply in Barrow, I told him to let the coal remain in Wainwright. And in this connection permit me to express the opinion that Captain Pedersen's courtesy and willingness to serve us in this emergency, and that in face of the awful risk he took and especially since he jeopardized his insurance, calls for more than passing remark.

I regret to say that the lumber sent us for the little house to cover entrance to under-ground meat cellar checks up with a shortage. As per request of Mr. Gene C. Gould I will report this together with other complaints direct to him, sending you and Treasurer, Mr. Banks, carbons. I have purchased from Mr. Brower, of the trading Company, a few pieces of second-hand lumber which will serve an otherwise impossible situation owing to the loss of sills. In this connection I hope to get at this little house very soon, and will have men at the cellar's digging so soon as the earth is sufficiently frozen. Strange as it may seem to those in the states, these cellars are from necessity dug when the earth is solidly frozen. It is a costly and tedius job. They are mere wells, dug straight downwards from ten to twelve feet, and thence horizontally enlarged, or extended, into one or more ~~large~~ rooms, like a coal mine might be. No ceiling or supporting timbers are used. They are entered by ladders. The temperature is always far below freezing, therein. My thought is to make this cellar sufficiently large only to accomodate the hospital's needs and that of the manse. It can be enlarged any time. Our meat is now in the Government cellar, some two city blocks from hospital and inconvenient in that Miss Dakin can with great difficulty inspect her supply or command its disposition. The long ladder penetrating its abysmal depths is negotiated with some risk owing to its being at all times covered with frost. I plan to make our entrance slightly slanting and place therein a safe stairs. I have tried hard to plan it underneath our so-called "store room" in hospital, with entrance from that room, like a basement or cellar at home, but I am advised against such scheme as impracticable. I will use every possible effort to keep the cost within reason, and as said will limit its present size to absolute necessity.

While the ships were here I discovered that one of our furnaces was collapsing, sinking into the earth, and it was the one we use mostly, the one we must depend upon mainly. I could not then give it attention, but ordered all fire discontinued at once. We will use the other furnace pending repairs of the disabled one. Today I put a force of men at work tearing out the furnace. I discover its foundation is composed solely of four layers of brick laid on top of the earth, no excavation whatever, and hence the furnace is but ten inches from the soil. The earth may have been frozen when Mr. Eide put in that "foundation" and furnace, and possibly it was r frozen on top also, but nevertheless today we discover soft, mushy, quivery earth, suggesting a dish of jelly, so soft one will sink therein if he but stand in one place a few minutes, and this soft earth extends downwards just thirty inches. The entire foundation, some five by six feet, was sunken in center, or underneath fire box, and had dropped downwards some ten inches. The furnace has many cast iron braces, smaller parts, and five or six of these are broken. The whole structure is twisted and out of shape. I am excavating down to solidly frozen earth -- can do nothing else. We have some ten sacks of portland cement carefully saved as against just such an emergency, altho this cement is somewhat spoiled through dampness notwithstanding my best efforts to protect it. I will put in a solidly built foundation -- will do it right, or not at all. Our plant is too expensive to be jeopardised by so notoriously bad work as that done in 1920 by that soldier of fortune, Eide. A more lamentably careless job I never saw. It is a great wonder our building was not burned. But, listen! The janitor today came to me in a nervous state and said: "Dr. Greist, our other furnace is falling." After quizzing him a bit I gathered that it, too, is sinking.

October 12, 1922.

Ten days have elapsed, days full of hard work and anxiety owing to this furnace proposition. No laboring man ever worked harder than has your correspondent during the last two or three weeks. I have put in ten hours hard manual labor daily, working with the men and quitting only when they quit. The second furnace is yet "falling", as the janitor puts it, or sinking. It is now gone down near twelve inches and is wrenched out of shape and I fear is broken badly. We are using it from necessity as we have no other possible manner of heating the building, but we are ever watchful. We have worked early and late in putting in the first heating plant. I had no material with which to "reinforce" the cement, no wire, no rodding of suitable size, and at last hit upon the happy idea of reinforcing with whale-ribs and whale jaw-bones. I found a quantity of these in the village used at some time in building operations, and secured a number. I sawed them into lengths and laid them criss-cross, first putting in a generous layer of "grout" (cement, gravel and water, the latter being boiling hot and strongly impregnated with salt as an added guarantee against freezing ere it might "set",) and thus have whale-ribs or jaw-bones, as large in diameter as a man's thigh, quite generously mixed up with that grout. I cannot believe that foundation will other than remain in its location a thousand years. We took every precaution against freezing altho the temperature is some ten to fifteen degrees below the 32 mark. Any builder will tell you that much material is required for a foundation in cement thirty inches deep, and 5 ft x 6 ft in horizontal dimensions. Sand had to be dug from under snow down on beach. Same was hauled on sledges in sacks. The writer shovelled sand, cement, mixed that grout, until his back ached and finally gave out, an acute attack of lumbago ensuing. Then he continued on the job in guise of a "boss" merely. But that cement is now to his liking, and he believes it will not "fall".

We are now putting the furnace together, after allowing the cement to stand and harden as long as we possibly dared in face of the other furnace going badly. I wrote you last year of the fact that rooms to west of the building, notably that used by Miss Dakin, are not sufficiently heated by furnaces. They are very cold in winter. There is no possible way in which we may use a stove. She asked you to send portable oil heaters this year, but they did not come. I have evolved a plan whereby we are trying to extend to near her door a pipe from this western furnace. The Furnaces are of the "pipeless" varierty, but I have cut into the dome of furnace, have made pipes of oil cans soldered and riveted together, and am extending same as any hot-air furnace of ordinary type is supplied.~~with~~. And I incline to believe my plan will solve an otherwise very serious problem. We will have this furnace in commission within another day. I have had two men working with me, both of them fair workmen, but I must do all the measuring, planning, soldering, fitting, etc. And Miss Dakin will tell you that I have kept a sweet temper the while. And so soon as this furnace is completed we must attack the other one.

In mean time I have had my year's ice harvested. I put just thirty-three men to work one mile from hospital and they in one day cut sufficient ice and piled same safely off the pond, for our year's use. Within the last two days I have had men hauling this ice and piling it near hospital ready to be drawn up into ice room with pulleys. When this ice "harvest" is "ripe" we must cut it then and at once, as it quickly becomes too thick. That we have harvested is about ten to eleven inches thick. It is a great pity we cannot store all of it now, sufficient for the entire year, but that ice room is so very small -- holds not 20% of a year's supply, and we must fill it, and then haul ice throughout the winter for our current needs, leaving the ice-room for the short six to ten weeks of summer, but alas, it holds not sufficient for even our short summer. The Lord graciously sent us ice from the sea this summer. It remains to be learned how our problems another year will be solved. Please remember, all water used and for all purposes must be had from ice. That pond water is foul in summer, dark brown, and Miss Dakin even objected to using same this last summer for laundry and scrubbing purposes. I greatly rejoice I did not follow the suggestion of Mr. Brown and recommend to the Board that we build a pipe-line from that pond to the hospital, for supplying hospital with water during the brief summer. Dr. Condit asked me to consider it well, to carefully survey all conditions, and then either recommend it else reject it, and records will show that I argued against it. To store in winter sufficient ice for the entire year is the only solution. But we do need one or more of the two immense wooden tanks (purchased and sent here with our outfit in 1920,) connected with furnaces so that we may keep an adequate supply of water as against fire to say nothing of the water needed for domestic and strictly hospital purposes. The little 50 gallon bath-room tank or boiler put in by Mr. Brown is wholly inadequate. The large "coils" for furnace are here, but we do not have sufficient pipe or fittings. The 50 gallon tank would be o.k. had we an unfailing city supply of water connected therewith, but remember we must put ice into that little affair, and two or three times a day, and it is melted from cook-stove. With those tanks connected with furnace as planned by architect, and an ice storage house as recommended by me last year, I believe our water problem would be solved and economically. Our present plan is at once expensive and most inconvenient, and we so very often find ourselves entirely out of water.

November 7, 1922.

Not until this week was I able to get men at work upon the remaining furnace owing to the reindeer management requiring all possible assistance with important work at counting, separating herds, marking, etc., etc., preparatory to a new regime as to herd management. Yesterday I completed the foundation of the remaining furnace. Its condition was as bad or worse than the first. I baled two gallons of water from eighteen inches below Eide's brick foundation which as in first instance he had laid upon surface of soil, and but six inches below floor of furnace room. I was forced to excavate two feet below surface of earth, until I hit frozen earth. I had but 3½ sacks of cement left, but made that serve, and by using largely of whale-ribs and jaw-bones, laid as close together as would do at all, the interstices being filled with hard tamped cement grouting. I believe the result will prove permanent. One-half bushel of salt was used in the work. Miss Dakin had little to spare and I supplied same from my,private supplies. It remains now to set furnace up again, but it is badly broken in three places owing to the sinking of its former "foundation", its being twisted and wrecched as would a building were the earth underneath to drop downwards during some earth quake. Eide's foundation had dropped in center twelve inches. We will drill and rivet and patch as best we can.

It is difficult to do this work without rivets and those drills I requisitioned last year but which were not supplied me. Files are also short, and several small tools were needed. Could I have access to a market these things would be purchased at my own expense and thus I would be enabled to serve so much more easily. I had carefully studied out my needs along this line and had asked only for that I believed would be required. I refer to many small matters in hardware line, etc. It is not always easy to explain in advance the possible requirements, the why and wherefore. It appears that these emergencies are so constantly arising, and I know not what to expect next. In the states, when such emergencies arise workmen are sent for who supply their own tools, and for many reasons repairs are comparatively easy. In the end they are also less expensive and for said reasons. I now fear foundations of hospital building as a whole may cause us trouble sooner or later, but in this am inclined to hope for the best. Mr. Brower tells me that he gave good advice to our builder in the beginning of these operations, that excavation ought be made deeply and to frost. The dynamo foundation must be put in properly and soon, so soon as your Board sends me additional cement with which to do it. The machinery will become thoroughly and hopelessly ruined soon, otherwise. Mr. Brown had left at least one and perhaps two ditches underneath hospital, to carry water under building, and incidentally a vast deal of cold air entered building thereby. I could not believe this plan practicable, and closed those ditches, and by my ditching without and terracing carried waters of early summer around building. This work of last summer has made for a much warmer basement, but it has likewise perhaps made it easier for the frost of earth to thaw. Mr. Brown may blame foundation trouble upon my plan of closing up his ditches, twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide. But I stoutly maintain his plan a serious mistake. In the arctic every key-hole will admit a bushel sack of snow during one night, and to allow such great ditches under the building, open at both ends, could not be tolerated during my management.

Not during July, August or Septemder did I get to Point Barrow and account impossibility of travel. Sail boats were dangerous, and the trail impassable as to sleds and dogs. I did offer to walk the distance if needed in any emergency, but no request came. With October 1st work again opened and by sledge, and I have made the visit weekly saving once or twice only when storms forbade.

I regret to announce three deaths in hospital recently. Two were from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, malignant cases, death ensuing within a very few hours after onset. I have no serum with which to treat it. Diagnoses were verified by laboratory findings. The third death was from pneumonia, a bad case coming to us late and death resulted within 36 hrs after treatment was begun. And an old man, operated recently with the hope to remove a tumor r from abdomen, but which proved to be inoperable, malignant, is yet in hospital, being nursed and cared for and being made as comfortable as may be, until death will end his sufferings. I was disappointed in that I could do nothing for him. He came to me too late, at least.

Prayer meetings, Wednesday night, are being largely attended. I am for some weeks giving a series of Bible readings, following the outlines of Dr. Scofield's latest works as issued by the Philadelphia School of the Bible. These appeal not only to young people who read and follow me closely with open Bibles, but to the older ones as well who merely listen.

The spiritual conditions seem to have advanced during the year. Practically every adult on this coast was discovered to be a member in full communion, but alas so many were living far beneath their privileges in the Gospel. Immorality among the younger was commonly reported, and these same young people would appear at the Lords Table with little if any compunction of conscience. I sought earnestly to better conditions. As told you in former letters, I worked through Session mainly and disciplined such as were proven guilty of immorality along any line. I preached a high moral standard and insisted that Christians can consistently live only consistent lives. One man proved obdurate, lied to session, refused to retract even in face of overwhelming evidence, was conclusively proven guilty of gross wrong-dowing, and him we excommunicated after due and proper warning. For the first time in many years he is now ecidencing anxiety and religious concern. He had had for years and concurrently with his loose living been presenting himself annually at the Table of the Lord. We are treating with him in all kindliness, praying with and for him, but he knows he is not one of us. I believe in the end it will serve to bring about repentance and salvation, whereas otherwise he was brazenly insolent. Others dealt with were merely forbidden the Table for a time and all privileges of the Church as well, until such time as they repented and humbly sought forgiveness of the Master and the Church.

NOVEMBER 9, I find the pipe I tried to make serve those three rooms, that of Miss Dakin, the one occupied by Miss Mueller, and the one reserved by Miss Dakin for white patients, -- the pipe from the "pipeless" furnace, will not do. I put it in with all possible care, covered same with asbestos, made a splendid register, and did it all with as much care as was possible, but it will not carry hot air to those rooms. An engineer would quickly tell me that I have insufficient "rise" in the pipe, but I cannot create rise when the clearance in furnace room is so little. I did my best. Had the basement been excavated instead of being set upon surface of soil, or had our main floor been placed higher, then we would be o.k. As it is, the clearance in basement is less than 6 ft. Smoke pipes from furnace run very low and one must stoop greatly in getting about. And my pipe, put in with so great labor and with the fond hope of serving those three rooms with comfortable heat this winter, is "Love's Labor Lost."2 It now remains for me to solve the problem in some other manner. When I have accomplished it I will report.

I hope to get away to Wainwright very soon. (90 miles distant) January proved a bad month account the great cold. November for my first itinerary, and February for the second, will be the better plan. The people down there have been writing me and have urged that I get down as soon as I may. I read a confidential letter from one intelligent native down there, written to one of my young elders here detailing certain "strange things" being experienced by one of the young and most intelligent men in Wainwright, one who interpreted for me to some extent on former visits down there, a man of position and influence. It is said that 'this man is going into trances, is in them visited by the spirits of those now dead who converse freely with him as to many matters pertaining to the future life, and that these messages are repeated to relatives of these dead people later.' It so happens that I saw this man in one of his cataleptic attacks when in Wainwright in January. Not at that time was it told me by him or others that he had "visions" during these attacks. I am much concerned, naturally, and wish to get down there at earliest possible moment. The responsibility is great, but I cannot shirk it. I must use discretion and great care lest I over-do that I consider my duty. I will tell him that in my judgment the whole thing is of the devil, and we will pray that he may be relieved from further mediumistic tendencies. This man was under the immediate influence to a very great extent of that man Ward, the ex-preacher, there as teacher last year, the one who so withstood me. I do not know that Ward is a student of psychic phenomena, or that he dabbles in spiritualism, so called, but I would not be surprised were it told me on good authority I must nip this thing in the bud. This is the fourth instance I have run up against along this line since being in Alaska and among this people. Their old medicine men were capable of doing many strange wonders of which I have reliably been told by white men of repute who personally saw and heard. They were assuredly in league with the devil. And when the Lord's work prospers Satan invariably revives his efforts accordingly. And Satan is anxious as to Wainwright. One earnest Christian man, of unquestioned piety and purity of life, on the trail one bad night, stopped at a deserted igloo twenty miles fromm nearest habitation and alone. Barring the entrance, eating his supper, sitting then and reading his New Testament ere retiring, he heard loud steps in the narrow underground passage entering his one room abode for the night. Instantly it occurred to him that Satan was

tempting him, and the thought impressed him strongly: "Satan will say Jesus cannot help me -- Jesus no good." Dropping to his knees he quickly prayed and audibly, "Jesus, save me and care for me now." Instantly those syeps so audible and so plainly heard and even felt, stopped. Next morning the door was barred still as he had barred it, his dogs were unmolested, no tracks were about, no one had been on his trail that previous night, and that man implicitly believes his prayer for divine assistance was instantly answered and thst the Satanic influence at work to undermine his faith the night was dispelled. That man is a ~~prominent~~ prominent deer man in Shishmareff, speaking good English and reliable.
The writer has no sympathy or compromise whatever with such works of darkness, and is disposed to fight anything of the sort on this coast with the Sword of the Spirit as grace may allow.

I have operated three or more cases since all this heavy work has been pressing during last three or four weeks, all doing well saving the old man spoken of above. I sent home to Wainwright one of the little boys here for some months with bone tuberculosis. He is cured. His companion is yet with us. One woman from Wainwright has in last week been sent home cured by operation of trouble of long standing. She is now able to take her place in family affairs, and ought be thankful. But so few show any appreciation whatever altho they may feel it deeply. It is proverbial among all whites on this northern coast that locally at least gratitude is an unknown quantity with the Eskimo, but we have seen some of it nevertheless. Be that as it may, the Lord knows, and in time this people will know. Not oje in twenty will say Thank you, when we serve them with medicine or otherwise. I have sought to teach it them, but it is hard for them to either say or remember.

This furnace and other emergency work this year has so interfered with my time that it will be impossible now to get the little house built to cover proposed ice-cellar. And because our meat is safely stored in Government cellar and no rent is being charged by the native stock company owing it, and because, further, of the great expense incident to digging such cellar as we planned, and lastly because of financial stress with Board this ~~Yexx~~ year and the emergency expense incurred already by me, I have decided to postpone the digging of the cellar another year. I trust you and Mr. Banks will approve of this course. Careful estimate leads me to believe such cellar will cost in labor alone from $250 to $300. I doubt if you had anticipated such expense. Hence I postpone operations, as much as Miss Eakin had hoped to have it dug. Kindly say specifically if this cellar shall be dug early next summer, or ~~pxxxxxxfxxxdigging~~ as soon as conditions in early autumn justify. I await your further orders. Government meat cellar is inconvenient in ways, and Miss Eakin cannot readily inspect her supplies owing to dangerous ladder leading into its abysmal depths. However, we can manage this year.

We need 100 new Bibles, with references. I am wondering if the American Bible Society will help us.

Mrs. G's personal friends have sent her many Xmas bags for the women, already done up, containing thread, needles, thimbles, etc., many little odds and ends dear to the heart of a mother. She has sufficient of these bags for every woman in Barrow, and in Point B. as well.

Miss Mueller is doing good work, and I incline to believe your Board made no mistake in her choice. She is placed in cahrge of the Junior Endeavor work, and appears as doing well with the younger people. I wish you could find more like her for this work.

Captain Amundson, the explorer, is in winter quarters in Wainwright. He came North on Captain Packland's ship and had to be left at Wainwright for same reason as that necessitating unloading our freight there, and the Commander at once erected his buildings for housing his air-plane, his effects, and his companions and self. He has been in Barrow this week on a flying trip by sledge, and called on me. Last night, Mrs. Greist and I had the honor of dinner at Mr. Brower's the dinner in honor of Commander Amundson. It appears that the exporer is having some difficulty with his plane, that certain parts are needed, and he is seriously perplexed. I thought mayhap in our plumbing supplies I might have just what he needs, but no. He is hurring down coast by dogs to Nome and hopes to get what he must have ere he starts across the pole in plane with early June. If he is in further need I have offered to install the lathe and gas engine sent us in 1920 which have never been unpacked as yet. His mechanic would then be able to accomplish much. But he for moment will go to Nome. He plans to fly to Barrow early in May for a two weeks final effort to get everything in perfect readiness for this hazardous trip of 1400 miles across the arctic. I feel very sure you will approve of my offer as to engine and lathe and such other machinery or material as we may have and cam spare.

I can hardly understand Rev. Mr. Thoamas'es recommendation to you that you employ for this work a churchman and a medical man, their work to be divided thus. He has never been to Barrow since my regime began, nor have I been to Point Hope. Our relations by correspondence have been of the most cordial kind. His church refuses Communion, I understand, to such of our members as may be temporarily in Point Hope, but whether that is a reflection upon the work of an Ordained (but not seminary trained) man is more than I can fathom. Possibly it is a tenet with the Episcopal church. I wish I might be fully advised as to his (or his churche's) reasons therefor. His members here are always invited, as matter of fact. Wishing to transfer their membership, at least three of them were appealed to by letter to "Remember the cross given you by your Bishop." These lettsrs, however, were not written by Rev. Mr Thoams, but by a young Eskimo trained in Massachusetts for three years and now in charge during absence in states of Rev. Mr. Thomas, and I take it the letters are inspired by a certain policy. I shall ever seek at all times and in all things to maintain the status quo with that Mission in so far as principle will permit.

You will observe I have reduced wages of janitor to $50 per mo. But in it I am seeking to supply his family with all food stuffs saving meats, and at cost to us laid down in hospital. He eats three meals per day at servants' table. I have feared I may have gone to other extreme in reducting the wage so radically, but will try it out. Dr. Condit insisted that we must pay the $90 per mo. Then and since I felt it excessive. I will experiment at the $50 point.

how large

Nov. 8, 1922.

Last year I asked that a larger Delco system be sent us, and this in line with recommendation with Dr. Condit's suggestion. I recommended that I be authorized to extebd electric light to both church and manse with this sufficiently larger dynamo. We need better lights in both manse and church. For several years Dr. Spence had asked for lights, I am advised, but his request was unheeded, and at last, in 1919, he had ordered two gas lanterns at his own expense, those lanterns not coming until he had gone, 18 mos after his order had been mailed out to some friend. As reported last year, I took those two lanterns over and reported so that the Doctor might be remunerated for same.

The church lights are very poor, and require constant doctoring. The same may be said of those at manse. I am frequently carrying lights to church from manse. I would recommend that you consider well the following proposition, that you send me two gas systems, one for church, the other for manse. These systems are made quite cheaply and one sufficient in size for either of these buildings affording from six to twelve lights can be had at from $45 to $65 in Seattle. I believe then our troubles will be ended for a period of years. You will undersrand that there is a central ~~tank,~~ pressure tank, holding from 8 to 10 gallons gasoline and with pump, and communication to various rooms of the building or locations for the lights there is a small lead pipe carrying the gasoline, and hanging from ceiling there is the burner. I can readily install them, and the service will be excellent as compared with our present difficulties and expense so frequently had as to repairs. (I seldom have the time to "tinker" these lamps, and so hire some native genius who works with the lamp and cleans it and puts it in commission once more. But there are a number of these old lamps stored away in oil house past redemption. Each costs from six to ten dollars, and so in the end ~~it is~~ an expensive way to furnish us light.) The central tank, with burners here and there, is the cheaper manner in the end. And it is far more satisfactory. Kindly consider this appeal, will you? I will suggest make, or manufacturer's name of the system, recommended, and with it such additional material as will enable us to keep it going without ordering supplies very soon again. I am growing away from the idea of extending from hospital the electric lighting system -- at least for the present. The gas systems will be far cheaper as to maintenance. This electric light plant is worse than a sick baby to care for in this latitude. -- It requires my constant surveilance and most frequent attention.

I am hoping to induce Captain Amundson to present our Mission with his buildings in Wainwright when he deserts or disposes of same in May. It may be he will insist on sale. If not too much I may buy at my own risk, hoping your Board will take the material off my hands with which to build small chapel and nurse's rooms. I can hardly hope for authorization by mail in time altho I wish you wuld kindly express yourself at earliest opportunity. If I secure the stuff as a donation to the Mission I will have the buildings wrecked (they are one miles from village,) and hauled down to near trading post for safety. Native labor can surely be had for this at small cost. I will learn prospects when I go down. I had no opportunity to approach the explorer while here.) I wish time in which to go at it diplomatically.

November 9, 1922.

Pursuant to request of Mr. Banks, I have made effort to have complete inventories made of all hospital property and that of Mission as a whole. Mrs. G, is invoicing furnishings of manse. Contrary to my expressed wish to Miss Dakin, she has made but one carbon copy of invoice of groceries on hands, drugs and medicines. Consequently, there is no carbon for your office or for mine. She insists that she will personally keep the one copy made. I am trying my best to get ~~invoice~~ inventory made of our surgical instruments. As said before, some of our instruments as covered by invoices from surgical supply house selling same to Board in 1920 are not hre and have not been here since my arrival. A few I have discovered where hidden in out of way places, evidently by Eide while residing in manse. Valuable articles have never been found. Recently I discovered medicines not before found, under piles of old cans in basement of hospital. Sheets and pillow cases and towels ~~were~~ found by Mrs. G. under floor in coal house at manse, washed and treated with a view to removing mildew etc and other stains. Miss Dakin has had six sheets and some other linens stolen, but as to just when they were taken she is unable to say. Tools will be invoiced by me also, but I simply cannot get at it yet. If I fail to get inventories of tools and instruments made and out on this Nov.15th mail, I will send same on January 15th, the Lord permitting. I am working over-time, as it is, and there remains so much to do ere mails go. And I ought get to Wainwright this month and very soon.

Please note that Barrow Church has contributed something like $125 in cash this year, which is being reported to Mr. Banks in regular way, the last collection (of Oct.1st,) to be reported in December quarterly report. Point Barrow Church has contributed ~~b~~ but about $4.80, but that church is now very weak, not more than 50 members.

I have now exactly 333 members of Barrow Church in full communion. My increase since coming to Barrow approaches the fifty mark. It will go well beyond present figures ere close of year, I believe. But I am not deceived by numbers. Line upon line and precept upon precept is required and constantly. These people are mere children. They need constant teaching as they forget oh so readily. Stable characters there are, and some few are ~~not~~ possessed of mental poise and grasp and aptitude, but they are in the minority, it seems to me. I am glad He said: 'To whom little is given of him little will be required.' But it is up to us to increase that little. Point Barrow is a church which to me seems at times almost hopeless. They are isolated, and the missionary can visit them but once a week at best and for months at times he cannot get there. They are very ignorant, very slow, very far behind Barrow proper. With them at times I am sorely tempted to become discouraged, but I remember that all discouragement comes from Satan and then I smile and try harder than ever. Dr. Spence sought to induce all Point Barrow people to move down to Barrow proper, to dismantle buildings and locate in the one village that church work might be centralized. I do not know but that from purely a church standpoint he was right, but Point Barrow is a far better hunting field than is Barrow. And for self existence reasons they must remain there. And probably as long as time remains there will be a village at the Point. But it is an uncouth, isolated, unpromisiing field. Wainwright is infinitely more promising as a mission station, the people being far more intelligent.

Mrs. Greist sorely needs a washing machine for manse. The old, dilapidated affair now here, found in the junk on our arrival, has long since served its day, and it is in truth a poor proposition. But Mrs. G. cleaned it up and is using it, but complains bitterly as to her lot in premises. She feels that either the Board should supply this Mission with a machine else that I personally should purchase same. My requisiton for one last year resulted in nothing, and she hopes that you will listen to her prayer this tear.

Requisitions this year are small as compared with last season. But I will hope to get through with ease. I hope Miss Dakin shows in her inventories such surgical supplies as were received in boxes from churches here and there. I so instructed her.

In my judgment ~~I believe~~ the Board is paying an unnecessarily high price for medicines, etc. For many years the writer has been in this market, for drugs and hospital supplies, and believes himself sufficiently at home in premises to speak authoratatively. The markets change as matter of course and possibly "war time prices" have advanced with peace conditions, as strange as that may seem, but the Board is paying higher prices for drugs now that writer paid in 1918 -- 1919. Wholesale druggists always charge more, far more, than same commodities may be had through physicians' supply houses, or through Pharmacists manufacturing in character. Would you submit your lists to such manufacturers as Upjohn Chemical Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., (and Dr. Upjohn, if not a Presbyterian, is at least interested in church work and in missions,) I venture to believe you would be surprised how much money might be saved your Board and the Lord's treasury. Wholesale druggists selling same supplies must make that large profit othe wise given you by the manufacturer if purchased direct. And the writer knows as matter of fact that Upjohn people will sell direct to this Board and from their Pacific coast depository, provided they have such warehouse there. With order for this year there is little at stake, but with such order as was sent in 1920 and last year the saving would prove worth while. Eli Lilly's goods are always costly and are no better if as good. And most of that sold us is of Lilly's manufacture. Upjohn will offer you 40% off list. Wholesale druggists receive 50% off list and give you not to exceed 10% off list, with possibly some exceptions. This may be considered none of my business, but I merely suggest from that knowledge had through many years professional experience and from having been a large purchaser.

Most of the better men of Barrow are now gone Eastward, and it is a matter of very considerable concern to writer as to how to manage when the necessity demands that he go on trail. These trips weekly to Point Barrow are nearly always attended with difficulty as to getting dogs for the day's travel. And these trips to Wainwright invite many days of dickering and worry as to proper dogs. Few if any men in this village now have other than poor, underfed and inefficient dogs, and not to exceed six or seven, in number. I now have been seeking for a week a team capable of going to Wainwright and back. The very best I ~~a~~ can do is to accept one team of nine dogs -- and not of the best -- and hire two additional, and donate use of my three. I am to pay $5 per day while on the road, the man to supply his own dog feed, I to feed the man. At Wainwright I am asked to still pay him same wage, but I am seeking hard to have him accept $3 per day, only, he to feed his dogs while there the mush ration (daily fed when working the dogs,) and I to supply the meat as donated in that village. He balks at this. He demands $5 per day straight time, I to furnish meat in Wainwright in addition. I refuse. And so it stands. It is useless to moralize, to say: This is the Lord's work and you should take this into consideration. I say much along this line, preach it and teach it and seek to inculcate it on every possible occasion, but he cannot forget that some white man has paid $5 per day on like occasion and he, too, wants that money. This is the second man with whom I have had a bona fide agreement to take me to Wainwright, each man coming back in a day or so wanting more money on some pretext, and as I compromise and he appears satisfied he leaves, only to return in another day or so with some other complaint and desires a better contract. It is wearisome to the flesh and spirit as well. I now have come to the parting of the ways with this man, and likely must seek another with whom to "dicker", and then it is a repetition of the same old story in the same old way. They go to Wainwright and return for Mr. Brower of the C.S.W. and T. Co., Inc., the local trading company, hauling down 700 lbs freight, and for $30 the trip, feeding their own dogs and "finding" themselves. They argue: "We all owe Mr. Brower, and he makes us do it." But when the Lord asks service at their hands it is quite a different matter. They owe the Lord nothing, they argue. The Mission for thirty years has given them church work and medical care, and the Mission owes it them. In the words of one man, "What is the missionary here for? -- Did the Church not send him here to help us people?" And not one man in forty will say Thank you for any service at our hands. And when we need a team and man to go to Wainwright we pay for it because, they argue, they owe us nothing and "the Lord is rich." Never have I lost temper with them, never have I been other than patient in the extreme, but I have said some very plan things to some of these men. They smile and in return say nothing. What they think remains a mystery. When they need medicine some night they hesitate not to awaken me and ask my services, leaving the door with not even Good night, much less ~~than~~ with Thanks. Some missionaries have told me (down coast at Tellar,) that they use sarcasm, that they have used a degree of force -- have made it difficult for the native to refuse, as does the trader, but that is not in my line. Mr. Lopp told me that one can accomplish mor by "joshing" the native, and always with a smile on ones face. I am not very successful at joshing, if I understand the meaning of the term. I appeal to their better manhood, to their sense of justice. But it won't work in all cases, far from it. Mr. Brower says that "gratitude is an unknown quantity with the Eskimo," that not one in a hundred can exercise it. I have dared believe differently, but I so often am grieved at failing to discover it. And occasions such as this, when I must have their help, when I must beg their assistance, and then to be "held up" as I am even now being held up for more money and also as to my plans, it hurts me more than I can tell. Get me, This man wants $5 the day straight time, I to furnish meat to his dogs while we are in Wainwright even tho I must buy same. I offer $5 the day while on trail, and $3 the day while in Wainwright, I to buy meat in Wainwright or get it from donations as I can. And we cannot reach an aggeement. Elder Roy Ahmeogak who has twice taken me to Wainwright, tells me my offer is more than "generous." But Roy is the Assistant teacher here and cannot go this trip.

In this connection, to make a trip of twelve miles to Point Barrow with temperature -30 F., and with poor dogs, and to be en route 2½ hrs., whereas with a team of efficient dogs the trip ought easily be made in 1¼ hrs when trail is good, is hard on the missionary who is pressed for time. And such has been my experience more than once. And to start to ainwright with poor, underfed dogs, and to be five or six days en route, whereas with a good team the trip ought be made in from 2½ to 3 days, (as it was made this week with a white man's dogs) would appeal to any member of your Board were it necessary for him to make that trip.

In the publicity literature of your Board it is said, 'A good dog team is a necessity with any arctic mission,' and an illustration shows such a team with, presumably, the missionary driving same. It is true, every mission from Nome North has such team of dogs belonging to said mission. The Methodists at Nome, the Lutherans at Tellar, the Quakers at Kotzebue, and the Episcopalians at Point Hope, all have their own teams. We alone of all Boards doing work among the Eskimo hire teams when needed, and are without our own. It is sincerely trusted that your Board can see its way clearly another year to supply your missionary with such dogs and outfit. I can raise the dogs and have them ready another winter, but cannot undertake to go to the expense personally. It costs something to feed them in puppyhood. To buy the dogs at 8 mos of age costs $25 the dog. If the Board will feed them I will supply the dogs without cost to the Board. And of course they will be used solely for Mission work. And I believe much if not all meat for their sustenance can be had from donations. It would be necessary to send me perhaps 500 lbs corn meal or rolled oats annually with which to make their daily ration of gruel. Harness costs something like $7 per dog We ought have eleven dogs, all good ones, poor ones being sold or shot. Drivers can be hired on such a trip as that to "ainwright at $3 per day. The janitor at hospital can be consistently expected to care for dogs when at home. A small house would be essential in which to house them. -- not more than 10 x 12, a "lean-to" shed. All this for your earnest consideration as against another year's difficulties. I am now supplying my own sled for mission work, since leaving Wales. I use my own tent and all camp equipment saving stove. I probably am the only missionary in Alaska who does as much. But I do not feel disposed to furnish the needed dogs, and to feed them.

The manse needs shelving, small tables, benches, etc., etc., all calling for lumber. I wish you would let me have two or three hundred feet of suitable stuff with which to do this needed work. I need to make shelves for church on which to store Bibles, hymn books, etc. For years Bibles have been stored on a small stand inside front door, and they are stacked two feet high and fall on floor, are torn, backs broken, binding torn. Shelving is the proper thing. I will again ask for lumber in requisition, and hope you will be able to supply me. But this shipment should be plainly specified as for Mission. To ship it to Hospital, involves complications. Miss Dakin claims that Dr. Condit put her in sole charge of all supplies sent hospital, and she maintains her absolute authority therein. And materials intended for Mission were this year shipped "Hospital," and were taken first to hospital and all unpacked there, including household goods intended for Mrs. Greist in manse.

Thanking you for your patience in reading so long letter, I am

Yours sincerely,
Henry W. Greist
Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

February 7, 1923.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

Your letters, written in October, are just here, and I have read them carefully and interestedly. We are also giving the papers some extracts from them.

Your account of the coming and going of the BEAR is quite interesting, and I think the papers will use it. It would be well always in your letters to put in paragraphs of human interest that we can hand to the papers.

We approve also your action in favor of the HERMAN bringing the coal from Wainwright to Barrow. We understand the emergency in which you were placed. Captain Backland has written us that he left a certain amount of coal there which he intends to pick up next summer and carry to Barrow. It would have been better had he brought it back or else the HERMAN taken it on to you, but we appreciate the fact that in those Arctic storms, one has to be content with the best that he can do. Captain Backland did not charge us anything for the freight that he took to Wainwright on account of the fact that he was unable to deliver it at Point Barrow. His vessel was rendered utterly helpless so that he unloaded his goods the best he could, bringing some of the coal back to Seattle which he will take up next summer, along with the new order we are giving him. Captain Backland is an earnest Christian man and can be depended upon to do the best that is in him in behalf of the Board. We also appreciate very deeply Captain Pedersen's courtesy and willingness to help out. We have found both men very pleasant to deal with. Mr. Banks, who has shipping matters, etc. in hand, tells me that Captain Backland served the Board for many, many years and never altogether on a strictly business basis, but as a Christian man interested in the mission work being done there. Some time when he is at Point Barrow I think you would find it helpful to your people if you get him to lead a devotional meeting or give a short address on some religious theme.

Mr. Gould will doubtless look after the loss of sills for your meat cellar. Furthermore, I will not discuss with you the ordering of any of the goods in your requisition lists as Mr. Banks is charged with that duty and can perform it very much better than I can. I trust you will be able to get your own cellar so as to make it more convenient for both Miss Dakin and yourself.

I commend very cordially the prompt manner in which you took care of the furnaces. It was a great misfortune to the Board that it had to depend in any wise on a man like Eide. I am anxious to hear how the furnaces have been acting since you had them repaired. I think to resort to oil stoves would probably be better to heat Miss Dakin's room inasmuch as you cannot do it by furnace.

I hope you will keep pretty close watch on the foundations of the hospital and report anything needed in the way of repairing. If you have the equipment to make immediate repairs it is always a saving to do it at once. Your method of using the jaw-bones and ribs of whales to reinforce your cement is novel and I am handing it on to some contractors here as an instance of the difficulties under which missionaries have to work.

I have handed on all your suggestions about enlargements and improvements to Mr. Banks, who will handle them the best way he can.

In regard to your request for a larger electric plant, you do not give any specifications as to how big it ought to be and what is to be done with the old one, etc. Personally, I have always been in doubt about the propriety of trying to run an electric plant so far away from repairs and supply houses. I would like to have your opinion on whether or not it would not be better after all to go back to oil or gasolene. Could the present electric plant be sold to any one there, and if so, for how much?

We hear a good deal here about the possible oil developments about Barrow, but you do not mention at allall in your letters. Are there any prospectors in the region or any developments going on?

Do you think it could be arranged to have you visit Point Barrow every alternate week instead of every week? I can easily see how it would be impossible for you to go there in the summer time. Are the Eskimos able to make the trip in the summer time in their boats? Do any of them have gasolene boats? When I was at St. Lawrence Island, which is even more remote than Barrow, I noticed that in every Eskimo village almost there was a good gasolene power boat owned and operated by the Eskimos themselves. I have been wondering since whether that is the case at Barrow. Aside from this, however, it seems to me that if you could arrange matters at Point Barrow so as to visit them every alternate Sunday it would be a saving of your strength and possibly the means of developing the initiative of the natives themselves. Are there any natives there who could take charge of a prayer meeting or conduct services when you are not present? Could any of them read or interpret printed sermons or homilies to their people if such were sent? I should be glad to hear from you on these points.

I have a letter from William Shondla of Wainwright saying you had asked him to write me and request a church building and a preacher. I have thought of some such plan as this, namely,-getting a missionary nurse to go to Point Barrow and take charge of the whole situation there, teaching the natives the Bible, holding Sunday school or prayer meeting services among them, and taking care of the health in general, between your visits. You could instruct her on the health and also on the religious side of her work while you are there, and comfort and help her in many ways. She could prepare candidates for admission to the church to be received when you come. She could also have the sick ready for your medical attention. I should like to know what your judgment would be on some such plan.

I hope you are finding Miss Mueller adequate to the task laid upon her. She had excellent training in the Metropolital Hospital here, and the highest commendation of her pastor and all who knew her for her religious devotion as well as for her professional training.

It is possible that we may be able to send a housekeeper for the hospital next summer, as we tried last summer and failed to secure any one who would be satisfa ctory. If we do such a person will be chosen with a view to her missionary efficiency as well as her housekeeping ability. We say to all of our people, as you well know, to be first of all missionaries. A housekeeper will rank as a real missionary as well as the rest of you, and in this way the white staff in the hospital become valuable assistants to you in the work of the church.

In one of your letters, which was brought back by the BEAR, you stated that you had a case of influenza in the hospital. You do not refer to any epidemic breaking out as a result, but we have been fearful since that the ravages of four years ago farther south might now be devastating Barrow. We are comforted, however, by the lack of any mention of it either in your letters or in those of Miss Dakin or Miss Mueller.

Your account of spiritual conditions is very interesting. In all matters of discipline of course we must trust you to deal wisely and in a Christian way, through your session, with offenders. We have no doubt that you have done so in the cases you mention in your letter. The tendency of the young man in question to take it seriously and to incline towards coming back would show that the effect is what one ought to desire when people go astray.

Returning to the heating matter, you do not say in your letter whether you want us now to send up any oil heaters or not. I presume it is too late now to get any word from you before the order has to be placed.

Your trips to Wainwright are another matter that must be left entirely to your own judgment. We do not want to put any strings or restrictions on you at all. However, I do want to express the hope that you will be very careful of your own health and strength in making the trips which you feel advisable.

In regard to the people at Wainwright who are affected by mediumistic tendencies, the only thing that I am inclined to suggest is that you deal kindly with them, for the cases I have personally come in contact with have generally turned out to be pathological, needing the physician's care, rather than the minister's. But you will, no doubt, see this and act accordingly.

You do not state whether Ward is still at Wainwright or not. We have been hoping that he had been changed to some other location in Alaska or withdrawn from the field altogether.

The case of the man who heard the sounds in the deserted igloo and prayed to be delivered is very interesting. The sounds were undoubtedly subjective and due to his own fear. It is good that he knew how to pray and give the spirit a chance to calm him and drive his imaginations out of his mind. He ought to be a valuable asset in helping the people among whom he moves to get rid of such superstitions.

People always like to hear about cases of the sick who come to you, what their ailments are, how they take treatment, and especially the operations. If you will give us news items concerning such cases we will do our best to get them into the religious press.

I can appreciate how you feel about the ingratitude of the people you serve. The only explanation is that they are still babes and very weak ones. We will have to keep reminding ourselves that it took several generations after our ancestors first knew the Lord to get them to the place where they understood his teaching, about being thankful and emphasizing the other graces of the spirit. I do think, however, that for the sake of the future of the Eskimo everything you can do wisely in the way of getting them to pay for the service you render ought to be done. I think I have written to you about this before. The experience of the Board of Foreign Missions, which has been at work for nearly one hundred years now, is that the sooner they can make their converts self-supporting, the sooner they are made self-respecting also. I would suggest that you make much of this in your preaching and teaching, as a

Christian duty and a thing that the Lord requires of those who would follow him. If they had the right conception of the service you were rendering them they would volunteer to help you at Point Barrow, and other places, instead of trying to hold you up. You will know best whether it is wise to deal with such subjects very plainly in your religious talks with them. Whenever they can contribute something,--not to you personally, because that would only make trouble in the future, but to the up-keep of the mission or to send the Gospel to others of their own race--the better it will be for them. Our missionaries among the Indians in this country sometimes find it very helpful to preach on Foreign Missions and tell the Indians about the lost people in Africa and all over the world. You might try something of that.

Mr. Banks will write you in regard to the ice-cellar.

I am taking up with the American Bible Society your request for one hundred new Bibles with references. As soon as I hear from them I will let you know.

In making your estimate of supplies hereafter I think it would be a good idea if you would bunch them in groups of from $10 to $100. We could then submit a group to a Sunday school, for example, or a Sunday school class or congregation. Some congregations doubtless would take a group costing much more than $100. It is hard for us to do this down here although we have been trying it.

I think there must be some mistake in regard to the Episcopal church at Point Hope refusing communion to the members of the church at Point Barrow, inasmuch as their denomination is quite liberal in their respect of giving communion to members of other bodies, but quite the opposite when it comes to taking communion from other ministers. The explanation probably is that while Mr. Hoar was at Point Hope he took the narrower attitude. I do not believe Mr. Thomas would.

Congratulate the Barrow church on its contribution of $125 in cash for the work of the church. The important thing is not how much they contribute, but the habit of giving something for the sake of the Lord who has done so much for them and all of us. A membership of 333 is very fine. Few missionary churches reach so high a mark. You have done fine in your evangelistic appeal to the people and I trust the course of training in the Christian life and service which you are giving them is equally effective, though this is always the harder part. They are your children in a very peculiar sense, a much more significant sense than is true of a pastor and his people in this country.

I will take up with Mr. Banks the purchase of medical supplies. We have no preference for anybody so long as he furnishes good material and does it at the cheapest possible figure.

It would be an easy thing for us to get Sunday school classes to donate you dogs for your work there. You state that they cost $25 each, but you do not state anything about the cost of feeding them. I wish you would give me in your next letter full information on this point.

Now, my dear Dr. Greist, I have written you a pretty long letter, but have done so because I want to express my interest in your work and my eager desire to see it go along not only successfully, but smoothly and solidly. Remember us all very kindly to Mrs. Greist and the lad, as well as to Miss Dakin and Miss Mueller. If you should see Mr. Brower also kindly remember me to him as I have very pleasant recollections of a call he made on me while he was in the States. Assuring you of our earnest prayers in your behalf, I am

JAM:ES

Very sincerely yours,

APR 5 1923

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
December 20, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Sir:

During the absence of the writer down the coast, Miss Dakin dismissed our janitor, Andy Ungerook, and without notice, Nov.16th, 1922.

As with all janitors employed, I had a monthly contract with this man, providing for a "two weeks notice," mutually binding. I was paying him $50 per month wage, that being the figure he accepted on entering service Oct.1st, the former janitor having received $83.33 as likewise reduced early in the year and from $90 the month, the latter figure having been established by Rev. Dr. Condit for all time service when here last year (August, 1921.)

Miss Dakin ordered him out and away Nov.16th, 1922, and I paid him for the entire month of November, according to contract.

This for fear you will have misunderstood my accounts for 1922.

The janitor employed by Miss Dakin during my absence is a young lad of eighteen years and attending school. I have agreed to pay him a monthly wage of $25 only, he eating and sleeping in hospital. His wage began November 17th, 1922.

Yours very truly,
H.W.G.

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon to Dr. Marquis.

APR 5 1923

Barrow, Alaska.
December 13, 1922.

Dear Dr. Marquis:-

As I, in Dr. Greist's eyes, have been guilty of another misdemeanor, or worse, I think it best to write you about it.

I think in my last letter I said the janitor, Andy, was not satisfactory. All the time he was here he acted, about so many things he was told to do, as tho he did not understand or that he forgot. I would have to explain over and over and it took a great deal of my time seeing about his work and trying to explain to him. Several times when I would try to explain he would turn and walk away. One day while Dr. Greist was in Wainwright I was too busy to see to his work till late in the morning. Then I went out to the kitchen to get some water and found the cans with only ice in them. I had told Andy so many times to melt ice for the kitchen use. He was sitting in the kitchen talking to Helen and one of the patients so I told him again to put the ice on the fire to melt. After some talk he said the ice did not need to be put over to melt it would melt soon in the can. I explained all over again that we needed water all the time in the kitchen but after a while found he simply did not want to put the ice over. When, at last, I thort he was going to do it he went down stairs and started taking ashes out of the furnace. I went down and took the scuttle away from him and told him that work could wait (as it had done many times before). He was very ugly but after a while went up stairs. I went in my room, then as Miss Mueller was going to the kitchen I asked her to see if Andy was doing as I had told him to do. She found him putting more ice into the big can so told him I had wanted ice put on the stove. So at last it was done.

Not knowing what I would do, but realizing I could not have him around the hospital any longer, I discharged him. That night one of the younger boys, Roscoe, came in and as he seemed to think he could do the work I hired him.

When Dr. Greist got back from Wainwright Andy had a letter written to him. Later Dr. Greist had him come to the manse and, with an interpreter, tell his story. It was one which would please Dr. Greist as he said he was trying to do everything just as Dr. Greist had told him to. Dr. Greist does not say he believes Andy but infers in every way that he does. He says Andy always did everything he told him to. But I know differently and Dr. Greist has a wonderful way of forgetting what he does not want to remember. He treats Andy as if he had been greatly wronged and has him to work whenever he can even for extra work here at the hospital.

I am sorry I have had to write all this but did not know how you would hear the story.

We are again deep in our Christmas work. We have only one patient, little Ralph from Wainwright, so Miss Mueller tends almost entirely to him and the "out" patients and I go on with the sewing and preparations for the entertainment. The custom is that every girl must have a new dress and every boy a new shirt for the entertainment so I am pretty busy with my part of it. The little ones come every afternoon to be taught their"pieces". And that is some work for the small ones do not know a word of English. But they are so amusing,we have a lot of fun with them. After Christmas I will write you about the entertainment.

You want to hear stories about children so I will tell you something the school teacher,Mr.Nichols,told us but it would not quite do for publication in a missionary paper. Mr.Nichols was giving out words in school for the children to use in sentences. The word"damage",which he explained meant"to hurt"was given and one small boy's sentence was"When white ~~people~~ men are hurt they say,Oh damage! Miss Mueller says he does not come from the Mission side of Barrow.

The other day the thermometer was about twenty above. One of the boys told me it was warm out and snowing just like summer. And he was right too for it was snowing as it did last July.

Now a little about Roscoe. He is just eighteen and understands English splendidly. He does his work well and seems to want to learn all kinds of things,even to making bread. But he is a regular boy. He has a harmonica which he is very fond of playing. So he can play it while he works he has fixed a heavy wire which goes around his neck,in the upper pockets of his coat on either side,then up and holds the harmonica in his mouth. So he empties the buckets,brings in the ice,and does all kinds of things still playing his wonderful harmonica. He goes to school but manages to get his work done before and after school and always comes in at recess both morning and afternoon to see about the furnace and whatever else needs tending to. How I wish some of these children could be sent"out"for a few years.

Altho we are in the dark season,most every morning it looks as tho the sun was going to rise. This morning the east along the horizon was real red and this afternoon in the south-west there was that same glow. We never tire of watching the sky,it is so changeable and beautiful.

Christmas will soon be here and I hope yours will be a very happy one. Will write you again before the mail goes out.

Sincerely

Florence C. Dakin.

APR 5 1923

Barrow, Alaska,
Dec. 11, 1922

Dear Dr. Marquis;

We are in the midst of our dark season now, but I don't mind it one bit. I guess its because seeing the moon in the middle of the day amuses me so much. So far on clear days we have the most beautiful sky in the east. This morning a big bright star was in the glow of some one elses sun rise. We get the benefit of a sun rise altho we have no sun.

My Junior Endeavor work seems to be coming along pretty well. I had two of the older children make out a list of the names and ages of the children who come to the meetings. There are sixty four names on the register and the ages range from five years to eighteen years old. Roscoe, my interpreter is the eighteen year old one. Beginning with the new year I want to have the older ones take the pledge. I am using the senior associate pledge as thats the only one they had up here, and the only one I knew. Some Sundays I have as high as seventy three children. Of course some are too little to understand, but they want to come and I am trying to teach them how to behave in church. In church, in the morning , they run all over the place and do pretty much as they please, and I am hoping, by making them sit still in C.E. to break the habit. Usually before and after each meeting I have Roscoe speak to them about their conduct in church, Sunday school, and in fact any time their parents bring them to church for worship. Maybe if I keep at it long enuf, they will learn.

We are not very busy with patients, but Miss Dakin is very busy making clothes for Nellie, Helen and Ralph's Christmas, and with the church entertainment. As I'm on the decoration and present committee, my work doesn't start just yet. I wait on Dr. Griest and keep track of some of the work to relieve Miss Dakin.

As I suppose you know from Miss Dakin's and Dr. Griest's reports, Roscoe Ahlak , my interpreter is now our janitor. He is a fine boy, willing and bright and Miss Dakin and I feel much better since we have some one who is good natured and whom we can depend on to do what ever he is told.

Andy seemed very stupid in a lot of things. Doctor claims, he always did everything he told him to do willingly, but a number of times Miss Dakin had to tell him , doctor had told him to do such a thing and watch over him to see that it was done. When ever the ice cans are filled, ice has to be put on the stove in a big pan to melt, so we can have water to use. Andy didn't seem to understand about it and time and again Miss Dakin explained to him. We know now , it was pure stubborness, he didn't want to do it. There were some parts of his work I kept track of and I had to tell him every day to do it, even after he had been told every day for two weeks. Sometimes I'd tell Miss Dakin, and while she would be explaining to him why it must be done, he would turn his back to her and walk off. The day after doctor left for Wainwright, the question of putting ice on the stove came up again. After Miss Dakin had spoken to him a number of times , he said there was no need to put the ice on. She explained again, why we had to have the water in the can, and instead of doing as he was told, he went down the cellar and began taking the ashes out of the furnace. Miss Dakin went down and sent him up. Andy became more sullen and impudent. I had been in my room during all this, but heard it all, and in a few minutes went in the kitchen and there was Andy putting ice in the can. I told him, "Miss Dakin says you are to put the ice on the stove to melt, not any more in the can." He just said all right, and banged things around. Finally he did put the ice on to melt. Miss Dakin decided she couldn't have any one as ugly and unreliable as he around so discharged him.

When doctor came home, Andy had already written him a letter. Doctor had an interview with him, using Roy as interpreter. Andy seems to think he was very much abused and not at all in the wrong. He tells doctor, he was trying to do as he told him, he had forgotten to empty the ashes that morning and remembering that ashes would hurt the furnace and that they must be emptied , he went right down to do it, instead of doing as Miss Dakin told him. The funny part of it is, other days the ashes never seemed to bother him in the morning, because time and again , I had seen him empty them after lunch. Doctor doesn't say outright, that Miss Dakin is in the wrong and that Andy did right , but his speech and actions infer as much. Altho Roscoe is only a boy and going to school, he does all the work better than Andy did and we don't have to follow him up to see that it is done.

All the white folks had a fine time at the manse Thanksgiving day. Of course we didn't have turkey, but we did have everything else for a real Thanksgiving dinner.

The mail will be here in about a month. I certainly am anxious to get some news from home. I am writing to Dr. Limouze and to Mrs. Taylor of the Glenville Church in this mail. They want me to ask for little things we want for the children in the hospital so I am asking for some chalk, we have a black board for the kiddies that Foster made. I am also asking for some little toys to give out to the boys , for our hospital Christmas next year. In the last mail I sent ten letters written by my Juniors to the young people of the Glenville Church. Some of the letters were very interesting and I think will be liked by the children of Dr. Limouze's church. The children wrote about their games, work, clothing and living conditions here at Barrow. Each letter was different yet all were good.

My best regards to Miss Marquis. I hope you are well and that we, far away Barrow, white folks shall see you next summer. (It will be this summer when you are reading this letter.)

Very sincerely,

April 30, 1923.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

Your letters came a few days ago and I want to get you this note in time for the boat leaving Seattle near the 1st of May.

I am glad to know of the prosperity of the church both at Barrow and at Wainwright. We have been trying to get a nurse for Wainwright, but have not as yet succeeded in securing one of the right type. The same thing is true with reference to a housekeeper for the hospital, although we have some names that may prove satisfactory in time to have her on hand this summer, but it is by no means certain.

I want to take up with you quite seriously the situation between yourself and Miss Dakin. Miss Dakin has never made any complaint to me of trouble with you, but in the same mail with your letter she made a statement of what happened with the janitor, which was very different from yours. From your own statement in regard to the negligence and other primitive qualities naturally to be found in the Eskimos, my impression is that Miss Dakin has been misrepresented in the matter and that you have not been as forward as you ought to have been in defending her. Furthermore, a white man was here last winter who was at Barrow after the hospital was opened and when I quizzed him about the situation there he said very frankly to me that he did not think you were considerate of Miss Dakin and the task she had to perform that first year all alone. Furthermore, I think it was very ungracious in Dr. Doyle, when he saw that Miss Dakin was doing all of the work in the hospital, to expect her at all to nurse his wife. Our Board would not tolerate for a moment the thought of removing Miss Dakin from Point Barrow, but on consultation with the committee on Alaska, they have asked me to say very frankly to you that they expect you not only to get along with her, but to help her, in accordance with letters which I have written you before on the subject, instead of taking the attitude of a critic.

We have considered very seriously sending you back to Cape Prince of Wales simply because of what seems to be your inability to get along with a woman whom we have known for years and of whose Christian spirit and faithful devotion to duty we are fully assured.

Another thing that cannot help but influence us in our judgment is the fact that your inability to get along with Miss Dakin bears out the predictions made by certain people, whose names I need not recall to you, but well known to you, when you went to Alaska.

We had very heavy pressure brought on us by people who knew you in Indiana not to send you, and some of them predicted just the thing that has transpired. We, however, discounted these criticisms and predictions and believed that if your disposition was such as to make it difficult for you to do team work, that you would overcome it in the new field to which you were going.

I am keenly disappointed personally that you have not been able to do so as I have placed all confidence in you and have defended you in Chicago and Indiana and elsewhere where you were so bitterly attacked, as you know.

I am not telling Miss Dakin that I am writing to you so plainly, but I am saying to her that we expect you both to get along this next year better than you have done. Of course at the end of this year you will be entitled to a furlough, and then new arrangements can be made. The thing that I have feared is that Miss Dakin, wearied beyond endurance with your criticism and opposition--and I know more about it than you think I do--will leave the mission and return to the States. If she should do so, with the confidence that she has everywhere she is known, it would be a tremendous shock to the people who have been so generously supporting the mission. Permit me to say also that this has been the only fly in the ointment of your service at Point Barrow. So far as the religious side of the mission is concerned we have had nothing but favorable reports of your devotion and management. So, I am writing again to say that we expect you to get along with Miss Dakin and to help her in every way possible. She had an exceedingly hard task the first year she was there to run that hospital alone, and it seems now that she got exceedingly little of either sympathy or help from you. Let me repeat that we know her and believe in her and that our best hope for you is that you shall come to have the same place of confidence in the mind of the Board that she, through long years of knowledge on the part of some of them, has earned.

Now, you may think I have written bruskly, but Iwant to assure you that I am doing it out of the most kindly feeling for you and with the sole desire to help you and the mission in the great work of the far North. You had a chance when you went there, and I believe still have, to repeat on a larger scale the great work that Grenfell has done in Labrador, and it is a sad pity to spoil the opportunity by your failure to get along with your hospital staff.

I have read with great interest the account of your trip to Wainwright and congratulate you most sincerely on what you have done down there. Your evangelistic record is remarkable and we are giving you public commendation for it out where your old enemies have been eagerly watching for some slip up in your work that would give them occasion to attack you again. In every way that has been open to us through the daily press and the church papers of the Middle West we have been publishing items of news that show the favorable side of your work at Barrow. We have sent to the Comtinent and other church papers extracts from your letters telling of your trip to Wainwright and of the conversions under your ministry there. I have forwarded also your statistical report from the Barrow church to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly and have received a reply from him expressing his gratification at the progress made.

I am exceedingly interested and also distressed over the situation at Cape Prince of Wales. We have been trying our uttermost to get a Christian physician to go there, but so far have failed. One of our ministerial missionaries in Southeastern Alaska is anxious to be sent there. His wife is a nurse, but he has had no experience other than that of a minister. If we cannot get any one else I think we will send him there this year. He is a big rugged fellow and has served in Alaska for a good many years and knows it. May I ask you to keep in touch with those good people for whom you labored so faithfully there and encourage them in their well-doing?

I have just received a letter signed by all of the village native council saying that they had removed Arthur Nagozruk from his official position in the village council, and asking that he be removed also from all responsibility in the church and mission. It seems that he has been acting very badly, and I regret it exceedingly as I was favorably impressed with him when I was at Wales.

I am much impressed with Mrs. Christianson's letters and feel that a good woman like that in so lonely a place should be supported in every way we can. The General Assembly has adopted its plan of consolidation of several of the Boards of the Church, and our Board goes into the merger. This new relationship will not effect the work we have been doing in Alaska. The hospital and mission will probably go on as heretofore.

Now, my dear Dr. Greist, I have written to you as one who is deeply interested in the success of your work and prays for it daily. My earnest desire for you is that you swallow whatever of pride and of position you may have with reference to the hospital or Miss Dakin, and make yourself there not only a physician, but a sympathetic and helpful friend to those two women who are so far away from family ties and earthly friends. You cannot expect to have hospitals run with the same precision and order at Barrow that you found in Indiana where helpers were numerous and supplies abundant. The only way to conduct a mission like that is for everybody connected with it to stand by each other as friends who love each other and earnestly desire to build up the Kingdom of Christ, as I know you all do.

Tell Mrs. Greist that as soon as I can get to it I will reply to her good letter. It rejoices me greatly that she is doing so much for the mothers and children of those neglected people.

With earnest prayers and the best of wishes for your success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

Greist

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 12, 1923.

Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer,
The Bd. of H. M., New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

I have today given Mr. J. A. Nichols, Local Sup't, Bureau of Education, draft for one hundred dollars on your office, this draft covering two orders written during the year in payment for wages in Hospital, one of fifty dollars to janitor and the remaining one in like sum to kitchen girl Helen. Both wished to purchase stock in the Native Store, the money drawing interest at 5% in Seattle. I have encouraged our employes in this laudable thrift, and this is the result.

In my report covering that quarter just ended, April -- June, this item will be covered.

Yours truly,
H. W. G.
Henry W. Greist
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon to Dr. Marquis